The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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N. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail, $6 (in Gold).

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY, Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1874. NO. 148.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Women Inspectors for Prisons.

Salary Bill Passed by the Senate.

Reference of Advertising Bill to Select Committee.

South Side Water Bill Passed to Third Reading.

Liquor Bill Reported from Committee

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure introduced a bill to provide for women inspectors in prisons and houses of correction.

Mr. White. For the better collection of debts.

The bill fixing members' salary at $1,000 passed by a vote of 17 to 10.

HOUSE.

The House granted leave to the Cassville Investigating Committee to further prosecute their inquiries.

The House spent the morning on the Appropriation bill.

At the afternoon session, the bill taxing anthracite coal was laid over.

The Constitutional Advertising bill came up and, after being warmly debated, was referred to a Select Committee of seven for amendment.

The South Side Water bill was called up, and occupied about two hours. It finally passed to third reading by a close vote.

The Liquor bill was reported favorably from committee.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1874.

In the Senate to-day, a number of reports from committees were received, as follows:

Mr. White, Judiciary General, with amendments, An act relating to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgment obtained.

By the same, same committee, as committed. An act authorizing the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, &c.

Mr. Cutler, same committee, with negative recommendation. A fur her supplement to an act entitled An act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses.

By the same, with negative recommendation. A further supplement to an act relating to certain duties of husband and wife and parents, children, &c.

Mr. Fitch, same committee, with negative recommendation, An act relating to cohabitation and repute.

By the same, as committed, An act to provide for the recording of deaths by the Register of Wills.

Mr. Weakley, with negative recommendation, A supplement to the act providing for the taking of land on execution for payment of debts, &c.

By the same, with negative recommendation, A further supplement to the several acts relating to limitation of actions.

Bills in place were presented and read by Mr. Rowland, An act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

Mr. Warfel, An act to provide for the custody of insane persons charged with or convicted of crime.

Mr. McClure secured the passage of a resolution for an evening session, for the consideration of the Centennial bill.

Senate bill No. 70, a supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, passed first reading.

On Mr. Rutan's motion the rules were suspended, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 45, to provide for the settlement of the account of the State Printer by the Auditor General. Mr. White failed to get in an amendment providing for an examination of the accounts of Mr. Singerly for printing done for the Constitutional Convention and his losses by fire, to be made by the Attorney General, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the amount due him to be certified by them to the Auditor General. The vote stood 5 for to 20 against the proposition. The bill was then passed finally, yeas 19, nays 9.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, of the committee to investigate the Cassville Orphans' School matters, made a verbal statement that the appropriation of $1,000 had been expended, and that at least from $1,000 to $2,000 additional will be required to pursue the investigation, and desired an expression of the Senators on the subject. Mr. Chalfant stated that a number of witnesses had been examined, that the committee had been very economical, that the defence claimed that they had a number of witnesses that he should be allowed to have examined. Mr. Anderson stated that over three hundred witnesses had been examined by the committee.

Mr. McClure offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to prosecute the investigation of the Cassville school, and to summon such witnesses as may be required, and report the expense thereof to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 54, An act fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, being on third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. White, went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of special amendment. The amendment of Mr. White, which was agreed to, increases the salary of the superintendents of folding rooms from six hundred to eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Parsons then, by unanimous consent, amended the first section so to read as to fix the compensation at $1,000 for each regular adjourned annual session, instead of each regular session. The vote by which Mr. White's amendment was passed was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Rutan, and voted down. The bill was then agreed to, and laid over to be printed.

Senate bill No. 58, An act to divide the Eighth Normal School district, and forming a new district, to be known as the Thirteenth, was passed finally.

Senate bill No. 42, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of insurance companies came up on second reading, was considerably amended and passed.

In the House, the General Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and was amended in several of the sections. It was then reported to the House, and passed first reading as amended. Appended is a list of the appropriations provided for by the bill:

Governor's salary	$10,000
Private Secretary	2,500
Executive clerk	1,500
Messenger	900
Incidentals	20,000
Watchman	900
Secretary Commonwealth's salary	3,500
Deputy Secretary	2,250
Chief Clerk	1,800
Eight clerks	11,940
Miscellaneous	3,000
Editing proceedings of Board of War	2,500
Auditor General's salary	3,000
Chief clerk	1,800
Executing tax laws	1,000
Nine clerks	12,600
Miscellaneous	5,473
Surveyor General's salary	2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
Eleven clerks	15,700
Miscellaneous	2,400
Attorney General's salary	3,500
Deputy Attorney General	1,800
Clerk messenger	1,400
Miscellaneous	1,000
Assistant General's salary	2,500
Three clerks	4,600
Miscellaneous	11,072
State Treasurer's salary	5,000
Four clerks	6,200
Miscellaneous	2,700
Superintendent of Common Schools' salary	3,500
Deputy Superintendent	1,800
Additional Deputy	2,200
Three clerks	4,200
Miscellaneous	1,300

For the support of common schools, $1,000,000. *Provided*, that Philadelphia shall be entitled to a proper proportion of this apporation without contributing to the salaries of the county superintendents and that the sum of $3,000 of the amount received by the city shall be paid to the teachers' institute.

Commissioner of Bureau of Statistics	$ 2,500
Three clerks	4,200
Miscellaneous	1,400
State Librarian's salary	1,200
Assistant	900
Miscellaneous	4,100
Superintendent Public Printing	1,600
Contingent expenses	100
Public printing, folding stitching and binding	70,000
	14
Legislative Record, per page	1,400
Superintendent Public Buildings	2,000
Watchmen	7,000
Repairs to buildings and grounds	125
Winding and oiling capitol clock	300
Harrisburg water department	
Harrisburg gas company (amount found due)	700
Harrisburg fire companies	42,000
Judges Supreme Court salaries	
District and Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia	60,000
Allegheny judges	30,000
Dauphin county judge	5,000
County judges, each	4,000
Associate judges	50,000
Orphans' Court judges, each	4,000
Legislative expenses	250,000
(Being $1,000 each and mileage to the members.)	
For printing "Daily Journal" to members	250
Interest on funded debt of the State	1,500,000
Chambersburg loan certificates	3,500
Resident clerk, expenses during year	1,500
Senate Clerk, expenses during year	850
Chaplain Senate and House, each	300
Agent Board Public Charities and expenses	5,000
Indexing Journals, two clerks each	200
Stationery, printing paper, fuel (as required by contract).	

THE BANK SWINDLE.

Mr. Young, from the special committee appointed to investigate the Dimmick-Kreiter or Gibbons-Saunders black-mailing scheme, made the following report:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned committee appointed by your honorable body to investigate the authorship of a certain circular, signed E. H. Gibbons, making assessments upon the banks and bankers of the Commonwealth, avowedly to aid in the passage of House bill No. 18, entitled An act to repeal the Usury laws of this Commonwealth and to fix the rate of interest, have discharged the duties imposed upon them, and respectfully beg leave to report: That they have examined a large number of witnesses and have exhausted all available sources of information in order to arrive at all the facts bearing up on the subject. From the evidence taken, and which is herewith submitted as a part of this report, the committee have drawn the following conclusions:

At some time prior to January 20th, A. D. 1874, Mr. Wm. H. Dimmick, late a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Wayne, or some one in his behalf, caused to be printed a circular under date of January, 1874, and signed "R. H. Gibbons," secretary (see exhibit D), requesting the several banks throughout the State "to circulate petitions favoring an increase of the legal rate of interest to seven per centum per annum," and in like manner procured blank petitions with printed headings (see exhibit H), to be inclosed with the circulars to the banks.

On or about the 20th of January, Mr. Wm. H. Dimmick and Lewis B. Richtmyer, postmaster of the Senate, in room No. 91, State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, inclosed and addressed to the banks and bankers of the State, copies of the foregoing documents.

The address of the banks and bankers was taken from a bankers' almanac of 1873, borrowed of J. W. Weir, cashier of the Harrisburg National bank, by Mr. J. M. Kreiter, for the use of Mr. Wm. H. Dimmick.

Mr. Dimmick furnished the printed documents, envelopes and stamps, and Mr. Richtmyer conveyed them to the postoffice and mailed them.

To these circulars sundry replies were received at the Harrisburg postoffice and sent to the Senate postoffice by the order of Mr. Richtmyer. At the request of Mr. Dimmick from the Senate postoffice they were delivered to Mr. Dimmick by Mr. Richtmyer (see Richtmyer's testimony hereto appended). Subsequently, during the early part of February, Mr. J. M. Kreiter, of the city of Harrisburg, by the request of Mr. William H. Dimmick, obtained the signatures of the Harrisburg banks to a written document relative to this matter.

The authenticity of the paper hereto appended (marked Exhibit A) is admitted by some of the bankers and denied by others, the evidence, however, preponderating in favor of the claim that the document was materially altered before it was printed. This, together with a circular under date of February 12th, signed R. H. Gibbons, secretary, making assessments upon the various banks (see Exhibit B), and a proposed copy of House bill No. 18, (see exhibit C) was inclosed and addressed to banks and bankers by Mr. J. M. Kreiter in his office in Market street, Mr. Dimmick being present at least a portion of the time. After they were ready for mailing Mr. Richtmyer took them from Kreiter's office to the postoffice and mailed them at the request of Mr. Dimmick. A portion of the replies received to these circulars were sent by request to the Bolton House and delivered to Mr. Dimmick and a portion were returned to the writers, as uncalled for by the party to whom addressed. To precisely what extent the banks responded by checks or drafts as requested, your committee are unable to ascertain. Probably some of the letters delivered to Mr. Dimmick, or returned to the writers, contained such inclosures, but of this your committee have no information. The only instances of such remittances that came to the knowledge of the committee were those in which they were sent to the care of Harrisburg banks. The Union National bank of Philadelphia wrote John A. Bigler, Vice President of the City bank, Harrisburg, to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to Saunders, when he left Harrisburg (see Bigler's testimony.) The Manufacturers' National bank of Philadelphia sent to James W. Weir, cashier Harrisburg National bank, a check for two hundred and fifty dollars. (See Weir's testimony.) Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, sent a check for R. H. Gibbons of seventy-five dollars to Dougherty Bros & Co. (See testimony of T. Rockhill Smith.) The Western National bank of Philadelphia authorized the First National bank of Harrisburg to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any necessary expenses attending the passage of the bill, and the Second National bank of Titusville sent to the same bank a draft for one hundred dollars, to be used if the matter was all right (see testimony of George H. Small).

With the foregoing exceptions, your committee have no information that banks or bankers responded to the assessments by remittances, and are led to believe by the testimony and other information that but very few of the banks made any response to the circulars. Your committee are under many obligations to the bankers of Harrisburg for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of the duty imposed upon us, and desire to state in this connection that the committee have no reason to believe that the bankers of Harrisburg had any knowledge of the intended use of money or other corrupt means to pass House bill No. 18.

In the discharge of their duty, your committee found it necessary to visit Philadelphia, Reading and Honesdale to obtain testimony. In the latter place your committee ascertained that parties named R. H. Gibbons and E. L. Saunders were known there.

Mr. R. H. Gibbons was called as a witness, and stated that he knew nothing of this matter under investigation, and had not authorized the use of his name by any person in that connection. The E. L. Saunders known at Honesdale is a lady that is said to reside in New York, but who had visited Honesdale frequently since 1869—a portion of the time stopping at the house of William H. Dimmick (see testimony of R. H. Gibbons and others, taken at Honesdale). So far as your committee have been able to ascertain, the originator of this scheme, Wm. H. Dimmick, admitted no one to share in a full knowledge of the transaction, but gave to others such information only as served to accomplish his purpose: and so far as the committee know or believe, no other member of the Legislature had any knowledge of it. It is evident from the testimony that Dimmick had no intention of using the money received from the banks to aid in the passage of House bill No. 18, but solely for his own private benefit.

On Monday, the 23d of February, your committee were prepared to report a portion of the testimony, and a resolution expelling Wm. H. Dimmick from membership, but having been anticipated in this by his resignation, concluded to postpone any report until the investigation was completed.

Your committee submit these facts to the House for such further action as may seem proper, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of this matter.

A. B. YOUNG,
R. D. MCCLAREY,
JNO. H. ORVIS,
Committee.

Mr. Mylin, from the Committee on Judicial Appointments, reported with amendment Senate bill 43, entitled An act designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth. It was made the special order for Friday.

SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death of a Young Physician.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—At half-past six o'clock last evening, Dr. John C. Waters, who the day before had been appointed Resident Physician at St. Vincent Hospital, came to his death by breathing the fumes from an exploded gasoline lamp. At the time he was dressing himself preparatory to attending prayer meeting, in company with a young lady. He was the son of Hon. W. L. Waters, of Wilson county, and was one of the graduating class who received their diplomas one week ago at the medical college in this city.

Death of an Actress from Hydrophobia.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Miss Ada W. Noyes, the actress, died to-day of hydrophobia. She was bitten by a pet poodle about two weeks ago.

FIRE RECORD.

Philadelphia Rope Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Bailey & Co.'s rope manufactory, in this city, was burned today. Loss $35,000; insured.

Muncie, Indiana—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MUNCIE, IND., March 5, 1874.

The fine residence of Judge T. Sample was almost completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, nothing being saved but the furniture. The fire originated in the kitchen. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

CRIMES.

Suicide of an Ohio Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELMONT, O., March 5, 1874.

Washington Hall residing near Hunter, Ohio, went to the barn to do feeding as usual, and hung himself with a line. His sister-in-law found him, and cut the line, but life was extinct. He had been slightly deranged at times.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The old frigate Constitution is to be rebuilt at Philadelphia.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Patrick H. Dowling to be postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, and Anglia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The test suit involving the validity of about one and a half million of dollars of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee, is now before the Supreme Court of that State.

The directors and board of managers of the Nashville Exposition have determined to continue the annual exposition, changing the time, however, from spring to fall.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress reciting that the Customs laws are confused and difficult to understand, and that the proceedings of informers and government officers under these laws are offensive to the moral sense of the mercantile community.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the distress among the famine-stricken people in Eastern Tishoot is increasing. In one village alone there have been eighteen deaths from starvation in four days. The number of applicants has increased from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand within a week.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 5, 1874.

The excitement in this city over the women's temperance crusade is becoming very great. Only a few days have elapsed since the first steps were taken to start the movement here, but it has rapidly gained ground in strength, and promises to become very formidable. Hundreds of our very best men and women, and nearly all the clergy, have pledged themselves to support the movement. Prayer meetings are held daily in nearly all the churches, and are well attended by all classes. Although it is almost certain that the City Fathers will, at their next meeting, on the tenth of March, adopt a strict prohibition ordinance, the ladies have formed a permanent organization and appointed committees to visit the liquor dealers and urge them to sign the pledge and quit the business immediately. If their wishes are not complied with, then it is expected they will resort to more radical measures. The liquor dealers are also thoroughly organized and propose to make a stubborn fight. They say the movement may succeed in small country towns, but it will not do for larger towns and cities. They acknowledge, however, that their business has fallen off terribly since the movement commenced here. They have secured able lawyers, and intend to test the legality of the proposed prohibition ordinance, if adopted. They also threaten to bring suit against the city to recover moneys which they claim to have been illegally collected for license, amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars. To night Rev. S. J. Stewart, of the United Presbyterian church, is delivering a temperance lecture at Gray and Garrett's hall to an immense audience. The people commenced gathering at the hall fully two hours before the hour announced for the lecture, and at half-past six o'clock the hall was literally packed full, making about two thousand persons, and hundreds were turned away disappointed. This afternoon about two-thirds of the stores and business houses were closed between two and three o'clock, to enable the proprietors and employes to attend the prayer meetings, which were crowded.

Marietta, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., March 5, 1874.

The women's war is still in progress, with a large addition to the praying procession. Between two and three hundred ladies are on the move to-day. Four drug stores capitulated yesterday. Court is in session. The jury has rendered a verdict in a damage suit under the Adair Liquor law, in the case of Congdon vs. Gallegher, of two thousand five hundred dollars for the plaintiff, Mrs. Congdon.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5, 1874.

Frederick Raph, who kept a place frequented by factory operatives mostly, is the first of our 115 saloonists to succumb to the women. He spilled his liquor at ten o'clock this morning, and signed the pledge amid the greatest rejoicing. Two more will likely to follow suit before the end of the week.

Cadiz, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 5, 1874.

This morning the liquors of S. Hamilton & Son, saloonists, were taken to the public square and emptied, in the presence of a vast and rejoicing multitude.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 5, 1874.

No more liquor is to be sold here. Mr. John W. West, the last liquor dealer here, who had three thousand dollars worth of liquor on hand, signed the pledge to-night aimed great rejoicing. The temperance women, two hundred and fifty strong, have been out but three days, and their prayers have been fully answered. The following pledge, written and signed by the largest liquor dealer and saloon keeper in Harrison county, has just been handed to the President of the temperance crusaders, in which Mrs. W. Courtney Brown, which is worthy of place in every paper in the nation: "I hereby agree to sell no more liquor. I make this sacrifice for the sake of my wife and child and the benefit of humanity, and ask God to lead me in the way of prosperity and happiness, and will trust in Him to open some other channel of business that will support my wife and child."

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 5, 1874.

The temperance movement is still in progress. Another meeting was held this afternoon in the Lutheran church, which was full to overflowing. After prayer and singing, the ladies requested the gentlemen present to retire. Exactly what transpired could not be learned, but it is known that one hundred and seventy-two ladies have now signed the pledge to stand by each other, and see the movement carried to a successful result. A petition has been circulated to-day, and numerously signed, requesting the Hon. A. M. Jackson, of Bucyrus, to address a mass meeting on the subject of temperance. He is an effective speaker and very popular here, and a speech from him at this time would do great good. The report in a late Cleveland paper that Mr. Weber, the German brewer, and other German hotel here, had declared his intention to throw water on the women from a hydrant hose if they besieged his establishment, is incorrect. Mike has been interviewed, and he says he intends to treat the women right. They are expected to begin their outdoor work at any moment.

Plymouth, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, O., March 5, 1874.

The church bells are ringing, and there is a general rejoicing over a partial victory gained by the temperance league. The druggists have signed a pledge to sell spirituous liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and the Town Council unanimously resolved to enforce the statute which declares certain saloons and gaming places to be public nuisances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 5, 1874.

Over three hundred were present at the ladies' meeting to-day. It was permanently organized, with Mrs. J. H. Reed as President. It was voted to have a mass meeting of all friends of temperance, on Monday evening next. A statement was made that the druggists, with one or two exceptions, had voluntarily signed the pledge to-day, agreeing to sell no more spirituous liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, which gives great encouragement. Letters were read from all the prominent clergymen, acquiescing in, and supporting the movement. Mrs. Russell, from Chicago, made a spirited speech.

Ada, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., March 5, 1874.

The temperance movement was inaugurated here to-day, after a week of prayer. Pledges were presented to physicians, druggists and saloon keepers. One druggist signed unconditionally. Street prayer commences to-morrow.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 5, 1874.

The whisky war still rages among us. Yesterday a saloon kept by George W. Carnes was closed by himself. Another rumseller, named Herwig, stopped selling whisky, but will continue the sale of beer and ale. This, he says, was his intention some time previous to the late movement of the temperance organization So, as far as he is concerned, they cannot claim credit for what he has done on his own account. The rest of the saloons still stand firm. A special meeting was held this afternoon, and it is understood they will visit the saloons on or about Monday.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—The immense crowds which followed the crusaders yesterday induced a change of programme, and this morning about two hundred ladies were divided into four squads, going in opposite directions. But still each squad had its attendant satellites in large numbers. At 12 o'clock all the squads met at the Presbyterian church and reported twenty places visited with varying success. At several beer saloons the doors were locked and admittance refused, while at others the proprietors treated the ladies well, and made them speeches evidently prepared for the occasion. At one saloon, just as the ladies reached the outside door, a crowd of men ran in, and call-ing for beer, rattled glasses and laughed, to show their contempt. The proprietor refused to allow prayer to be offered, saying he feared it would only cause the ladies to be in the way. One wholesale liquor dealer refused to allow prayer to be offered. Several prominent grocers said they would give up liquor selling, if other grocers would do so. Several of the saloon keepers expressed a willingness to sell out, and whether this was done or not, they would promise not to purchase more stock. No particular indignity was offered at any place, and the ladies derived considerable encouragement from this fact. Quite a number of signatures were obtained to the citizens' pledge, but not one liquor dealer could by song or prayer be induced to sign the dealers' pledge.

COLUMBUS, March 5.—The first open attempt to interfere with the lady temperance crusaders occurred this afternoon. The ladies pursued the same plan as that adopted this morning, going in squads to separate parts of the city. One squad went to a hotel and beer saloon on West State street, kept by Louis Carrodi, an Italian. They were followed by an immense crowd of people, who seemed bent on making sport of the whole proceeding. The barkeeper met the ladies at the door and refused to sign the pledge. When the ladies commenced to sing some one in the hotel began playing "Shoo fly" on a cornet, and kept playing during the prayer which followed. The balcony of the house was filled with German men and women who mocked those who played, and one man twice spit on the ladies beneath him. The crowd in the street yelled and cheered until Captain Keeler, Chief of Police, called for silence and made a short speech causing respectful attention and commanding order in the street. This had the desired effect, and the ladies moved to the next saloon, the cornet in the hotel in the meantime playing "Home, Sweet Home." A most disgusting attempt at ridicule occurred just after the ladies left Carrodi's place. Lawrence Ammiler, a commissioner, collected a crowd of male and female loafers and held a mock prayer meeting, after which he invited the crowd in to take a drink.

While another squad was making their way on High street, they called at Theobald's saloon and were met at the door by the proprietor, who told them that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Liquor Dealers Association last night, he could not allow them to come beyond his steps. The ladies then knelt in prayer, during which a wagon from a brewery drove up, and the stalwart German driver shouldered a keg of beer and marched through the prayerful ranks into the saloon. At this point of the proceedings, an immense crowd of Germans, many of whom were women, set up a shouting and screaming, and assumed such a threatening attitude, that the police advised the ladies to desist from further services at that point for fear of a serious disturbance. This advice was taken, and the procession moved on to another point. Various other saloons were visited, but no pledges from dealers have been obtained. Each squad obtained some few signatures to the citizens' pledge. An all-day prayer meeting was held at the First Presbyterian church to-day, and just at the close this evening, a number of signatures were obtained to the citizens' pledge, some of the signers being men of notoriously bad habits and hard drinkers. James G. Bull, the Democratic Mayor of the city, signed the total abstinence pledge to-day. The ladies show no signs of growing weary of the work, and, in fact, are much stronger in faith and numbers than heretofore, the insults offered them to-day having much to do in increasing their strength. The excitement over the crusade in all circles is growing more intense each day. Several of the most prominent attorneys here are preparing a temperance ordinance that will hold water, which will be presented to Council and prayed through, if possible.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—An immense temperance meeting was held to-night, filling Wesley chapel, the most capacious church in the city, full to overflowing. H. Thane Miller was made President, and Rev. Geo. B. Beecher Secretary. Nearly every Protestant church in the city was represented by its pastor. The meeting was announced as preliminary, in order to ascertain what was the best thing to do. Short speeches were made by about a dozen men and women. Much time was spent in singing and prayer. Among those speaking were Doctor Nelson, of Lane Theological Seminary, Dr. Stanton, editor of the *Herald*, and President Soyer. The announcement was made that the ladies would hold a meeting to-morrow at three o'clock, in the First Presbyterian church. The meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow night in Wesley chapel. No resolutions were adopted. The speeches, many of them, related to the manner in which the movement was carried on in country towns. The audience was in serious attention and remained till a late hour.

The news from Morrowtown to-night is that only one saloon remains. The effort in this town has been the most sustained and protracted, and has met with much resistance.

Dayton.

DAYTON, O., March 5.—The temperance excitement is intense. Liquor dealers are in commotion. Preparations for an earnest assault and vigorous resistance occupy the attention of hundreds of women and all the liquor dealers. There are intimations to night that the women will make an aggressive movement, two hundred strong, to-morrow. This is doubtful. The women have yet two hundred saloons to visit, 115 committees and also to urge landlords to pledge themselves against renting property for bar-rooms. Dayton has not been so worked up since the war. When she had time bursts there will be a tremendous commotion.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO, March 5.—Two liquor sellers surrendered to-day. One appeared at the mass meeting this forenoon, made a statement and signed the liquor dealer's pledge, and then on bended knees asked the ladies to pray for him. The ladies are gaining large accessions to their ranks daily. A men's league was formed this afternoon. All hail! the day of redemption draws nigh.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A delegation of women presented to Mayor Stokley this morning a petition praying for the enforcement of the Sunday law to prevent the sale of liquor. The Mayor pointed out the defect's of the present law, and advised an application to the Legislature to amend it so as to be made operative. After talking the law, they assured him that whatever steps he may take to crush out the evil, he would have the moral support of the women. He said he had issued a lasting proclamation, but had concluded to await the action of the conference of the Baptist clergymen with the Judges of Common Pleas before doing so.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—At the Supreme Council of the United Sons of Temperance, now in annual session in this city, eight grand councils are represented, embracing six hundred and twenty-five subordinate councils with a membership of 42,528, although the order is only one year old. The following resolutions were adopted to-day:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Supreme Council of the United Sons of Temperance hail with pleasure the grand and sublime movement inaugurated by the women of Ohio and other States against the iniquitous liquor traffic, and pray them God speed in their noble undertaking.

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice over the uprising of the Christian women of the country against the satanic work of the age, and send words of cheer from Louisiana.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Ireland.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 5.—The new Parliament assembled to-day. The opening proceedings in the Chamber of Peers were formal and uninteresting. In the House of Commons, Henry Chaplin, Conservative, proposed, and Lord Cavendish seconded, a motion that Henry Bouverie Brand, the Speaker of the last House, be declared the Speaker of the present House. After eulogistic speeches, the motion was unanimously carried. Perry Herbert congratulated the Speaker in behalf of the absent ministers, and Gladstone tendered him the compliments of the Opposition. The swearing of members then began. Gladstone was most warmly received by the Liberal members when he entered the House and took his seat on the front Opposition bench.

The search of the Parliament building, which has been customary since the discovery of the Guy Fawkes plot, was made this morning before the assembling of the Lords and Commons.

AFTER THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Jean Luie, claimant's witness in the Tichborne case, was to-day committed for trial on the charge of perjury. Large crowds filled and surrounded the court room, in expectation of seeing the claimant himself on this occasion, but the latter was not allowed to appear in court. Andrew Bogle, an old negro servant of the Tichborne family, and one of the strongest witnesses for the claimant, has become hopelessly ill since verdict was rendered against Orton.

ASHANTEE EXPEDITION VICTORIOUS—THE KING A PRISONER.

LONDON, March 5.—Dispatches have at last arrived from Gold Coast, fully confirming previous reports of the victory and dispelling the fears which were entertained for the safety of the expedition. The Ashantee King has finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops, and was a prisoner at General Wolesley's headquarters.

Spain.

PROGRAMME OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Bayonne, contains the following intelligence, obtained from Carlist sources: Don Carlos has annou ced that it is not his intention to impose a contribution upon the population of Biscay, when that place is taken. On his entrance into the city, he will proceed to the cathedral and be crowned king of Spain. He will swear to support the liberties of the people, and will constitute a government with General Elio as President of the Council. An appeal will be made to foreign powers to recognize the belligerency of the Carlists. He will declare Spaniards exempt from allegiance to any other government than his own. He will draw $5,000,000 as the first instalment of the loan previously contracted.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Steamships Ethiopia and Hansa, from New York, arrived out. The latter experienced heavy gales and suffered much damage.

MOVILLE, March 5.—Steamer Nestorian, from Baltimore, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 5.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on sales 19,000 bales; £75,000. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 4¾ per cent. Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅝. 5-20s, 1865, 109⅜; do 1867, 109⅜; 10-40s 103⅜; new 5s 104½. New York Central 95; Erie 49⅜; Erie preferred 65. Tallow 37s.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes 59 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales 13,000 bales; futures, American 7,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 42s 9d. Others unchanged.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SOME POSTOFFICE FIGURES.

Deficit of Twenty Thousand Dollars for Washington.

Receipts and Expenses of Pittsburgh Office.

Qualifications of Steamboat Pilots.

Proposition for National Penitentiaries.

Work at Government Printing Office.

Views of Phelps, Dodge & Co. on the Moiety System.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1874.

Washington Postoffice.

An official statement of the Postmaster General shows that every four thousand dollar postoffice in the United States considerably more than paid expenses, except that at Washington, where there was a deficit of $20,000 for the fiscal year 1873; and this notwithstanding the abolition of the franking privilege. The receipts of

The Pittsburgh Office

were one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, and the expenditures sixty four thousand. The number of employees is forty-seven.

Important to Steamboat Pilots.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning came to an important conclusion, allowing aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, to be employed as engineers or pilots on steam vessels. A bill will be reported to this effect. A discussion took place on the proposition to extend to inland steamboats the provisions of the act of 1851, to limit the liability of ship owners. The committee will consider the question further before taking action.

National Penitentiaries.

Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Prison Association, who represented this government at the International Penitentiary Congress in London, having recommended in his report to the President the establishment of civil prisons, has presented a memorial to Congress on the subject of United States prisoners. He says that the lowest estimate for the annual keeping of United States civil prisoners, under the present system, is $250,000. All this expense would be saved to the government by the establishment of penitentiaries for the treatment of its own prisoners in government prisons managed with ordinary ability and honesty. The dollars of the convicts can be made to pay all expenses and earn a surplus equal to the expense of transportation. A national penitentiary, where the reforms recommended by the Congress of London may be put in practice and their value shown, would no doubt in time lead to the introduction of like reforms in the prisons of the several States. The Penitentiary Commitee now have this subject under consideration, and will, it is understood, order a thorough investigation with a view to the erection of prisons, if the facts warrant it.

Government Printing Office.

Although Congress has ordered few documents since the abolition of the franking privilege, the amount of printing done at the government office has suffered no diminution. There are more reports of investigations and testimony in circulation than ever before, and these, aside from being very voluminous, are unusually expensive, as there is generally a great deal of table work.

The Statistical Investigation,

in the matter of printing, has the prospect of resulting in a considerable expense. The answer of the Governor to the interrogatories propounded by the committee will alone make six hundred pages. If the ten boxes of estimates, vouchers and other papers sent in are also printed, the cost will be at least $20,000, and, if there is much figure and rule work, at least double that amount.

William E. Dodge,

of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who were mulcted nearly three hundred thousand dollars on a compromise of the alleged violation of the Revenue laws, made a statement before the Ways and Means Committee to-day and showed how his firm had been robbed by the moiety men. He stated that there was a mistake of fifteen hundred dollars, for which they were prosecuted by Jayne, who was backed up by the Treasury Department, and, to prevent a ruin of their business, they were compelled to accede to the extortion. The commit ee were much impressed, and the developments of to-day convinced them more than ever of the severity and injustice of the moiety act.

FORT WAYNE.

Funeral of a Coa ciliman—Reception of Grand Commander Knights Templar.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 5, 1874.

Councilman Henry Dessauer was

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

One curious result of the panic is the economy practiced by parents in different parts of the country in taking their children away from private schools. Many of these schools throughout the States have lost numerous pupils by their removal to public ones.

It is wonderful to see how some people color every object at which they look with the particular hues of their own individuality. The Indianapolis *Journal*, for instance, characterizes the Centennial as a "silly project"—and doubtless it appears so in the vision of that paper.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just made a decision ordering octagonal bar iron to be classed as rolled or hammered iron. This ruling is of very considerable importance to the iron trade, inasmuch as it lowers the duties from thirty-five per cent. ad valorem to one and a quarter cents per pound, less ten per cent.

The total exports of produce from New York for the week ending last Wednesday amounted to $8,584,666 against $6,458,305 for the preceding week, showing a falling off of $2 523,-619. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,252,908, and for 1872 $5,075,113. The total exports since January 1, this year, are $47,412,340, against $44,209,975 last year, and $37,587,344 in 1872.

Speaking of the Democratic Legislature of Georgia, which adjourned last week, the Atlanta *Constitution* says: "It can point to the public credit placed on a sound, solid basis by its legislation. This is its crowning achievement." When it is remembered that the body in question repudiated several million dollars of the honest debt of the State, the fine unconscious satire of the above observation will be the better understood,

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that almost every opposition paper feels sorely aggrieved over the recent prayer of the Chaplain of the United States Senate, beseeching Providence to rebuke the demon slander, and asking that the hand of the detractor might be paralyzed. They seem to think that, if the petition should be answered, there would be no further room for the display of their restless activities. And perhaps it is so.

Governor Kellogg is evidently taking all the wind out of the McEnery sails. The latest dispatches from Louisiana show a reduction of sixteen hundred thousand dollars in the expenses of the State government, and a cordial indorsement of the reform measures perfected by the Kellogg government from the Chamber of Commerce, a Democratic organization, representing a major portion of the wealth and business interests of that State. We trust the exhibit—political as well as financial—may prove satisfactory to the *Post*.

Ben. Hill, of Georgia, is anxious to be elected to Congress; but inasmuch as the fire-eaters of that State seem determined to make field service in the rebel army the condition precedent to their favor, he has but little to score grandmary how to proceed, seeing that he never set a squadron in the field, and doesn't know the difference between "right shoulder shift," and "on the right by file into line." He ventures to remark, however, that "it is contrary to nature for a man to be both a military genius and a statesman"—which is quite true so far as respects the specimens of that combination which Georgia has of late years furnished. As for himself, it is evidently contrary to his nature to be either statesman or soldier.

One of the speakers—a woman—at a recent hearing granted by the Massachusetts Legislature to the advocates and opponents of woman suffrage, introduced a decidedly novel argument in the discussion, opposing the enfranchisement of her sex upon the ground that it would strengthen, in an alarming degree, the hold of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics upon the national politics, Catholic women being far more completely under priestly influence than the men of that sect; and that so long as the strict construction of the Roman Catholic faith is incompatible with the supreme devotion of the citizen to his country, so long must the admission of a class so devoted to their faith as the women of that sect, be regarded with much hesitation. We express, ourselves, no opinion concerning the matter, just now—still, the idea is by no means lacking in suggestiveness.

Discretion is often the better part of valor—particularly when one knows the weakness of his own and the justice of his adversary's cause. The so-called Philadelphia "Citizens Investigating Committee," after consultation with a number of "gentlemen eminent in the law," have, according to the *Press*, "concluded not to contest the re-election of Mayor Stokley." So ends *that* farce. We do not care to notice the *manner* in which they try to wriggle out of their humiliating position: the people of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania will be no more deceived by it than they were by the professions of the "Reformers" before election, or their threats as to what they were going to do, afterwards. If Forney and his clan thought they had the shadow of a claim, they would not hesitate a moment in taking the matter before the courts. Having thus virtually confessed the falsity of their charges against the Republicans of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped they will now quit their Chinese thunder puerilities, and settle down to the discharge of their neglected duties as men and citizens.

The lumber trade is one of the most important interests in the country, and the indications appear favorable for a brisk spring business at good rates. An Ohio paper speaks of one curious effect which the financial panic has had on the farmers of that State. These persons are generally in good circumstances, and had money in bank. Losing confidence in the banks, most of them drew their money out. These funds will largely be put into new houses and barns, as the farmers are distrustful of the usual modes of investment. The same causes are operating the country over, and will most naturally make an increased demand for lumber. The panic of last fall affected the trade quite disastrously. Orders fell off, and, as a consequence, although the mills stopped producing, large amounts of lumber are still piled up in the yards, awaiting sale; but, to compensate for this, it is stated that not more than one-half the usual number of logs have been cut this winter. On the whole, the prospect for a busy season, strong demand and paying prices all around is thought to be encouraging.

The incomparable mendacities of the opposition press are almost enough to make the ghost of Ananias go mad with envy. Here is one of the latest illustrations of that superb capability for falsehood which seems, in a greater or less degree, to characterize the entire cabal of high-toned "independent" editors. Judge Busteed, of Alabama, it will be remembered, has repeatedly and specifically been charged by the Montgomery *Advertiser* with the misappropriation of public funds. The other day, being summoned before the House Judiciary Committee to substantiate his accusations, he frankly and freely admitted that they were not true, and that he knew them to be untrue when he published them. He said Judge Busteed had attacked his paper once and he was determined to get even with him. When asked how he could print such falsehoods and then admit them to be such, he said he was under oath now, but was not when he wrote the articles. Now let us see whether those Northern papers that were so swift to reproduce the calumnies of this self-confessed liar, who ought to be laid by the heels in the penitentiary, will have the common decency to undo, as far as they can, the wrong they have wrought by giving currency to the scoundrel's falsehoods.

"The Commercial don't understand the Colfax massacre. It is not aware that its friends are on trial there for murder and other atrocious crimes."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The *Post* has a short memory, and we propose to refresh it a little. The persons "on trial there for murder and other atrocious crimes" are the friends of that paper. Last year, in speaking of that bloody massacre, the *Post* frankly admitted that its sympathies were with the whites, and it undertook to palliate and excuse the horrible crime by pleading that if the negroes had not known their rights and been protected in them by the government, they would have remained so much under the domination of their old masters that the latter, or their friends, would not have desired to slaughter them. The details of the butchery, published in the Commercial at the time, show it to have been instigated simply by race hatred, and executed by the most bloody and relentless villains on the face of the earth. Ninety-four negroes were killed and twelve wounded, while not a single white man came to harm. Thirty-four colored men were shot after surrender and thrown into the river. Many were burned inside the court house; and the report of the officers on General Longstreet's staff, who were deputed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the massacre, showed that the whole proceedings were marked by cruelty and brutality absolutely fiendish, and that the claim that the white murderers simply intended to put the McEnery candidates in possession of the county offices was wholly false—since, after the butchery, the butchers fled at once. The *Post* had not a word of condemnation for these diabolical wretches, but it accused us—when we commented on the atrocity in such terms as its damnableness deserved—of libeling the white people of Louisiana. And now that paper, apparently of opinion that the matter has faded out of the recollection of the people, undertakes to dupe the latter by lying—a fit ending to a foul beginning.

AMERICAN ORATORY.

Among a numerous class of the friends of education not a little surprise was felt at the favor with which prominent college presidents and professors were said to regard the project of "inter-collegiate contests." The contests were to be oratorical. So much was settled irrespective of details. Students of various colleges, selected by their fellows as the best orators of their number, were to deliver speeches in the presence of duly appointed judges and of such auditors as might choose to assemble on the occasion, and the most worthy of the contestants would bear off the palm of victory. This was the project which a convention of students met some weeks ago in Hartford to consider, and if found practicable to carry out. Colonel Higginson made a speech to the convention, in which he mentioned some advantages of such a contest and gave wise suggestions as to its management. Letters were also read from five or six distinguished gentlemen, most of them college professors, and these letters seem to have been understood in a sense favorable to it by the friends of the project. However, the convention called forth little enthusiasm or even interest in the young men present, while the slimness of the attendance evinced marked indifference to the enterprise on the part of the colleges of the country. Only five or six of them were represented, and from the statements of some of the delegates, since published, it appears that they had been appointed merely to observe and report proceedings for the guidance of their fellow students; in other words, to enable them to decide whether or no it would be worth while to take part in the movement. The letters, also, which were hastily supposed to sanction it, are easily understood, on careful examination, to bear a different meaning. In fact, only very young readers, desiring and hoping for approval of a cherished scheme, could have failed to perceive that most of the writers intended politely and kindly to discourage the attempt.

But there are leading men who confidently look for good results from the inter-collegiate contest in oratory, which seems likely to be instituted on a narrow scale, and to be thus fairly tried. The consideration which more than any other wins for the scheme the favor of some is the probable or possible influence of the infusion of a distinctly intellectual element into the annual competition of the colleges in physical strength. After being almost shamefully neglected during many years, physical culture has at length attained in some of the colleges a prominence which threatens to supersede all other culture. The tendency finds powerful stimulus in the natural man, especially in the natural boy. Study, really strenuous mental exertion, never comes easy and agreeable to a boy; usually from the first the effort is more or less painful, and only repeated trials resulting in habit enable the student to comprehend the delight as well as the duty of intellectual toil. It is safe to say that thousands in all countries pass through college without the experience; whereas the spontaneous activity of boyhood enables the dullest or least imaginative youth to anticipate the pleasures derivable from physical culture. And he is besides stimulated to excel in it by the ever ready and unstinted applause of companions and others. The rival culture receives little encouragement from that source. But oratory, though an intellectual performance, yet lies within the appreciation of all, and commands their applause, and therefore the addition of an oratorical contest to the others in boating, running, etc., will, some think, have an excellent effect even upon the element of physical competition. While not lessening zeal for physical culture, it will tend to harmonize it with other aims and to keep it healthy and moderate.

It has also been urged in favor of such a contest among the colleges that it would awaken enthusiasm for the noblest kinds of eloquence, and inspire the ardor needful for its cultivation. If all or only a majority of the colleges be united in the contest, the affair would possess a national interest. The names of the chosen orators would be in everybody's mouth, the victor would be a national hero, and even the defeated would find adequate compensation in the glory of having been deemed worthy of a part in the struggle. Another argument urged in favor of the scheme is that the oratorical contest, as a first step in the way of innovation upon the annual athletic festival, would prepare the way for inter-collegiate competition in scholarship.

No doubt, if the principal colleges of the country could be so connected as to render them rivals in efficiency, it might be a good thing. Excellent results would almost certainly flow from the establishment of an organization, by which the comparative merits of the instructors of different colleges and of their methods, could be ascertained in the comparative scholarship of their students. Nor is it unlikely that before many years some system will be devised by which the ardor and emulation of both professors and students may be thus stimulated. But we confess that the addition of a contest in oratory to the athletic games already in vogue, does not seem to us to promise advantage either to scholarship or eloquence. One inevitable effect of the institution would be to distract the attention of many young men from the solid studies which lie at the foundation of a sound education. To a young man who hopes to figure in the eye of the nation as the orator of his college, mathematics and the natural sciences, not to mention Latin and Greek, must appear very arid, unworthy and even puerile pursuits, and of course a large proportion of the students would be candidates for the honor and by assiduous cultivation of oratory would labor to acquire it. The unhealthy excitement of an election struggle thrown into the college would also greatly interfere with the proper pursuits of the place.

Nor do we believe that eloquence any more than scholarship would be a gainer by such competition. In the present age of the world eloquence to be worth having or listening to must rest upon a broad and deep foundation of knowledge, and college is the place for its acquisition. The *Christian Union* newspaper, when recommending the oratorical contest, the other day, mentioned the "present disdain of oratory in America as a shallow, narrow, cynical sentiment." It may be so, but it is undoubtedly the very result of reaction. During a long period the impression was widely prevalent that oratory was everything in the race for political distinction and success, and oratory was supposed to consist in fluency of speech and in the command of high flown sentiments. In many of the colleges students who aspired to become lawyers or public characters neglected the prescribed studies for reading adapted, as they fancied, to improve their style and furnish them with facts suitable for popular addresses. The same method was pursued by young men outside of the colleges who strove to educate themselves. These were the orators who at last made oratory contemptible, and gave rise to the general disdain of which the *Union* spoke. In Congress and elsewhere the same orators have exposed themselves and their country to the laughter of the world, by the display of their confident and voluble ignorance. It may be that reaction has carried us too far, but certainly it is too soon yet, by extraordinary means, to revive in our college boys the old familiar rage for eloquence. Let them fill their heads with well digested knowledge and the needful oratory will come in the course of time.

The New York *Tribune*, of Monday, classed Hon. William McMichael, United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, as one of "Sanborn's allies," and with about the same degree of truth as usually inheres in the statements of that sheet concerning gentlemen connected with the the administration. Mr. McMichael states emphatically that he has not made any collections under the Sanborn contract, nor received any fee of any kind. On the contrary, he has been especially careful in insisting that he should receive specific instructions in writing from the Treasury Department at Washington, and has been extremely careful in learning whether the claims placed in his hands by Sanborn and his agents, were already known or on record in the offices of the regularly deputied collectors of internal revenue in Philadelphia. These claims are those arising out of legacy and succession taxes.

The congregation of Christ church, of Chicago, met last week and formally organized a Reformed Episcopal Church, thus following their pastor, Rev. Mr. Cheney, who, some time ago, accepted the office of Bishop in the new denomination.

The latest historical cow is an Indiana "crumie," who died from the effects of chewing tobacco. She chewed, not the cud, but "Century," and expired because she didn't find the ten cent piece so prominently advertised by the company.

A bill to encourage matrimony has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, by exempting the property of the husband or wife from the ante-nuptial debts of the other.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The amount of wool annually raised throughout the world is about 1,512,000,000 pounds.

It is not generally known that two hundred and fifty-two persons were rendered insane by the Chicago fire.

It is proposed to start a weekly newspaper in New York to advocate the women's temperance movement.

Martinsville, Indiana, claims to have produced the largest hog in the United States. It weighed 1,122 pounds.

A good work. During the last six months two hundred and fifty nine illicit distilleries have been suppressed.

In gifts to universities the United States is ahead of the world. In 1873, $9,057,454 were granted to such institutions.

Little Rhode Island proposes to submit to the people the question of giving women the right to vote and hold office.

We pity the business men of Chicago. Their time seems to be principally taken up in signing petitions for or against inflation.

There were upward of a thousand jokes made on Simmons's name. It is hardly necessary to say that ours was the best.

The New York *Sun* has begun an action against the *Tribune* for encroaching with its new building on the former's estate.

In Albany the lady temperance advocates propose to begin at the fountain head and hold their first meetings in the breweries.

Some Ohio druggists have resorted to the novel method of selling whisky by weight, claiming that this is not within the scope of the law.

The total coinage at the Philadelphia mint in February was $1,049,000, of which $750,830 was gold, $265,170 silver, and the remainder base coinage.

A vein of gold bearing quartz has been found on Bute Island, in the Firth of Clyde. This is the first known case of gold occurring *in situ* in Great Britain.

A consolidation has been effected whereby four well-known insurance publications are to be made into one. Two of the four are New York publications.

England and Denmark pay 3½ per cent. interest on their national debt, France and the United States 5 to 6. Greece is said to pay 33 per cent. and Honduras 66.

A good many opposition papers are discussing the question as to what is the best policy for them to pursue. First of all, let them abandon the confidence policy.

New Orleans, so lately the scene of the royal and magnificent festivities of Mardi Gras, is said to be threatened with famine. An unusual amount of destitution exists.

The next gathering of our National Prison Congress, which will take place at St. Louis on the 13th of May next, promises to be the most interesting ever held in this country.

A distinguished surgeon of New York has examined the bodies of the Siamese twins, and expresses the opinion that they could have been separated during life with perfect safety.

Alexander H. Stephens has brought suit against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, and George H. Hazlehurst, of Georgia, for the recovery of one million dollars.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has adopted resolutions reaffirming its action two years ago, against the imposition of taxes on people from other States selling goods by sample in that city.

The Boston Board of Trade proposes to amend its constitution so "that no property, money, room or employee of the Board shall be used hereafter for any political purpose whatever."

Denver, Colorado, was recently treated to a grand mirage; no less than a double image of the Rocky Mountains, suspended in air, on the east of the city, and apparently just beyond the outermost houses.

The winter in the West has been remarkably favorable for the next wheat crop, and the farmers are in good cheer. In Europe, too, the prospects have not been altogether so promising in several years.

Several of the United States warehouses at New York, for the storing of goods in bond, are to be closed after this week, in consequence of the great falling off in the importing trade since the panic of last September.

Monrovia, a little town in Indiana, is now enjoying an unheard of sensation—a protracted Quaker meeting, conducted after the style of the Methodists. There have been some seventy three conversions.

A single Nevada mine, the Belcher, has just made its report for 1873, which shows that it took out of its part of the lode nearly eleven millions of dollars, of which over half was paid to the stockholders in dividends.

And now a member of the Smith family—Christian name, John—residence, Chicago, gets up on the stool of repentance and sends six hundred dollars to the Treasury, to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund."

The farmers of Illinois are assuming a political organization preparatory to the fall campaign. In three Congressional districts of the State conventions have been called for the purpose of nominating Farmers' candidates for Congress.

Cotton culture in Bogota is beginning to receive considerable attention. It can be raised with less than one-third the labor necessary to its production in Georgia. The stalks are exceedingly large and yield heavier than with us.

The explanation for the revival of the sales of gold from the federal Treasury is, that during this month there will be a demand upon it on account of pensions to the extent of about $8,000,000. This is accrued indebtedness and must be met.

What are dreams? A man in Minnesota dreamed the other night that his aunt was dead. Shortly afterward he received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that she was dead, having died on the very night on which he dreamed about it.

Reports gathered in from the whole Northwest confirm the impression that a prosperous business season is before that section. The favorable condition of the stock and provision trade has given farmers money, and must react as favorably on all other branches of trade.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Knorr has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for sixty years. He is now in his eighty-first.

The death of John Pye, one of the most famous of English landscape engravers, is announced, at the age of ninety-two. His greatest works were from Turner's paintings.

Ex-President Baez, of the San Domingo republic, is a low set, thin and sallow faced Spaniard, with a highly nervous manner, betrayed in almost all his actions. He is able to speak but little English, and that very imperfectly.

The Boston *Journal* says that President Grant will positively nominate ex-Collector Russell to be Minister Resident to Venezuela on the reception of the expected resignation of Mr. Pike, who has held the position since May 15, 1871.

Rubinstein, after making more money in this country than he ever dreamt of possessing before, has gone back to Germany, where he should have remained in the first place, and styles Americans as a "set of trans-Atlantic barbarians."

Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, the Protestant apostle of celibacy, who has written books to prove how much better it is to be "single for the kingdom of heaven's sake" than to be married, is about to play turn-coat and marry a pretty girl. Possibly the lady may furnish him a conclusive proof that his first position was the true one.

R. D. Ruffin, the colored Sheriff of Alexandria county, Va., has resigned his office, Judge Sangster had given him until this court to execute a new bond, and he had several sureties; but they could not justify to the amount required by law to make up the bond, and the Sheriff voluntarily relinquished any further attempt by resigning.

Hon. John D. Defrees, whose "Political History of Indiana" is announced as in preparation, probably carries more of the subject in his head than any other man in the State. He was for many years the veteran editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and the most active political manager in the State. It was under his watchful care that Schuyler Colfax first rose into prominence. He represented his interests at Chicago, and secured his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The core of a breach of promise suit lately decided in London was a moustache, and on a woman's lip. It was what her lover particularly loved, and when she shaved it off—it was Samson over again—her strength departed. The lover mittened her, she sued him, and was consoled with two hundred pounds sterling. But it was, maybe, bad for her, after all, for it's not every day that a man is found to love "women with beards," any more than Sir Hugh Evans did.

The Prince Frederick *Journal* has been looking over some of the musty old records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Calvert county, and has unearthed the following: In the proceedings of the County Court for September 23d, 1779, the admission of the late Chief Justice Taney, to the bar, is thus entered: "On the prayer of Roger B. Taney he is admitted as an attorney of Calvert county Court on his taking the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly which does immediately here in court and takes his seat accordingly." According to the biographers of the late Chief Justice, he was born on the 17th of March, 1777, so that if the above transcript of an official record be correct, he must have been admitted to the bar when he was two years and a half old

THE INSANE POOR.

Their Inhuman Treatment in Poorhouses and Prisons.

Shocking Scenes Witnessed by the State Board of Charities.

An Appeal to the Legislature.

We have already published the substance of "A Plea for the Insane in Prisons and Poor Houses of Pennsylvania," made on behalf of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, and we present below "Addenda" to that plea, in which the present system of treating the insane poor is strongly opposed, and a complete revolution demanded. The facts adduced are such as should command the earnest attention of every humane citizen, as the cases cited in illustration of the abuses of the present system are a disgrace to our Christian civilization:

PAYING PATIENTS IN THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The fact that so great a number of the poor and "criminal," though irresponsible, insane of this Commonwealth are now languishing in the county poor houses or prisons, notwithstanding all the generous provision made for them in the State hospitals, is believed to be traceable, in a large degree, to another fact, that more than half of the inmates of some of these hospitals are and have been not *poor*, but *paying* patients. This is especially the case with the hospital at Harrisburg. In behalf of this hospital it has, indeed, been given out of late that, had not the superintendent sent the cases to Danville, the proportion of patients from the authorities of the counties would have been greater than those from friends. In answer, it is stated in the report of the Dixmont Hospital just issued (and this is a *private* institution, *aided* by the State), that, since the opening of that institution in 1862, 1 249 of its patients have been sent by friends, and 1,288 by the authorities in charge of the poor, while at Harrisburg the proportion has been 2,216 by friends, and 1,278 by the authorities.

This state of things is made a subject of grave complaint by the Board of Public Charities. But a serious attempt seems to be made (in some quarters) to defend this policy, even while it implies and necessitates the exclusion of so many of the insane poor.

We take leave to introduce here the statement made on this subject by this board in their report recently presented to the Legislature, showing that they had viewed and grasped the question in all its bearings:

"It may be said, and perhaps with truth, that, in many cases, the friends of insane patients, who can furnish the smaller sum required at the State Hospital for their support, would not be able to meet the heavier charges of a private asylum, and that, therefore, such insane patients must be thus admitted at the hospital or sent to the poor house. This idea seems highly plausible, and might at first receive favor from inconsiderate persons; but, upon reflection, it clearly appears unsound in theory, and upon experience it proves highly objectionable. If these patients are *poor*, why should precisely this class of poor patients have precedence of those who are still poorer? And if they are rich—as by the terms of the statute all "paying" patients are—then the law expressly gives the poor the precedence over them. Besides, all these middle measures of giving public aid to the poor are found in practice to be dangerous, and liable to great abuses on the part both of the recipients and the almoners of the public bounty. This case has proved itself, in our judgment, no exception to the general rule.

"It may be suggested that it has been thought well to have some *paying* patients in order to give respectability to the institution.

"We can scarcely listen to the suggestion with patience or answer it with calmness. For all the poor were already provided for and accommodated, the suggestion might pass; although we should not make it. We should never propose that the State should tax herself to furnish hospital accommodations to the rich in any case, whether by way of gratuity or of profitable speculation. But that is not the case. The poor are not all enjoying the care and treatment of the hospitals; and shall they, by the hundreds and the thousands, continue to languish into idiocy, or rave out their miserable lives in cells or prisons with malefactors and felons, or in the more foul and wretched and hopeless receptacle of county poor houses, in order that the hospital, which receives a few score of them, may be respectable, and its superintendent and officers may not find themselves in charge of an institution of mere paupers?"

THE "RESPECTABLE" INSANE.

The attempt is now made to defend the course pursued at the State hospitals, by exciting a special public sympathy in favor of the unfortunate class of "respectable" poor persons, who may have become insane—persons having respectable connections and respectable antecedents, whose friends can now pay a moderate sum for their treatment in the hospital, instead of their being received (or rather rejected) as paupers; but who, if refused on those terms, could not have their expenses paid at a private institution, and would also apply go to increase the number of the pauper insane who require to be supported and cared for at the public expense.

Now we would not diminish one jot the public interest for this worthy class of unfortunate persons. We share it in its fullest extent. We rejoice that for them is found a special chord of sympathy in the susceptibilities of the public mind, and, for this very reason, we think they should not be received as paying patients, and that to the exclusion of the poor, in the State hospitals. These patients have friends, and some means, and a strong hold upon personal sympathy. If they need aid, it is most properly to be afforded them through private and not through public channels; and we believe that in such cases it would be so afforded, and that they would generally be provided for at private institutions, if they were not received at the State hospitals. But who is to provide for those who have no friends, and no means and no claim upon any man's sympathy, except their helpless misery and their shocking pulsiveness of their squalid and abandoned condition? We simply maintain that it is these the State must provide for first of all. If, after having adequately provided for them, the State has still the means and the disposition to make public appropriations for eking out the scanty means of all her less fortunate citizens, who, though not strictly poor, are in comparatively reduced circumstances, we might or might not object to her so doing; but for the State to undertake this sort of communistic charity now, to the neglect of the absolutely helpless poor, is, we maintain, simply preposterous. Moreover, we do not believe that the superintendent of a great public charity should be intrusted with this sort of discretion in selecting its recipients. He should not be exposed to the danger of abusing an enormous power of personal patronage, of consulting his personal convenience, or being influenced by the special solicitations of anybody's friends in dispensing the bounty of the State.

SHOCKING CASES OF MISERY AMONG INSANE POOR.

We may be permitted to refer to some cases of the misery of the insane poor which have fallen more or less directly under our own observation:

1. A young man at,——county poor house, whose father had treated him with such uniform brutality and striking demands upon his ability to labor, as diterally to drive him crazy. The slightest sound started him. He was afraid of the approach of the quietest step, even that of a cat. Night and day he was thus agitated by terror; and he found in the poor house no possible cure or treatment which could alleviate his misery or promise the least hope of his recovery.

2. In the same place there was another young man whose employer had abused him by stoning him in the field when his work was not satisfactory, striking leaf or body, as the case might be. This boy never removed his hand from his head at the part where the stone struck him last, and by which his mental health was broken down.

3. The old man who was starved to death in a poor house the other day—medicine being forced into him, but food being considered unnecessary.

4. "The attractive young lady," driven to insanity by her betrayer, and for the last twenty years occupying a cell of filthiness, with a wet litter for a bed, resting like a beast upon her haunches, and so permanently cramped as to be capable of no movement but such as resembles that of a frog.

5. The patient in another poor house, who exists perpetually chained by the wrists to the ceiling, lest he may tear his clothes.

6. The young girl in shackles at another, who, at the name of "mother," utters sobs, whose pathos would touch the most callous heart.

7. And that other gentle-faced child, whose malady has been caused by religious overexcitement, seeking in vain for repose amid the shrieks of the intermingled inmates of the insane department of the poor house.

8. "The splendid old man," in chains for forty years in one of the hospitals, released by the general agent of this Board, himself aiding in filing off his chains.

Add to the foregoing specimens the following, which we here reproduce from the report of the Board:

"In February last a visit was paid this almshouse, and an insane inmate was seen—a young woman over twenty years of age, whose whole dress consisted of one thin garment with short sleeves, a single skirt and a pair of shoes. When brought before the visitors a borrowed cloak was thrown over her shoulders. She was blue with cold and utterly filthy in person. Her cell had the appearance of having undergone a recent hasty washing, but was pervaded with an odor loathsome in the extreme. One day during this visit the thermometer fell to fourteen degrees.

"In March another visit was paid to the institution by several gentlemen in a body. Only one portion of the building was visited, which is supposed to be devoted exclusively to women. In one cell was a young woman stark naked as already referred to. Her cell was without any furniture whatever, her bed consisted of one blanket, her clothing a ragged garment open to her waist, and a ragged skirt and a pair of shoes. She was indescribably unclean and alive with vermin. Her cell reeked with a sickening odor, the result of a total absence of all conveniences for cleanliness. She shivered with cold while in the presence of her visitors, the thermometer standing at the time several degrees below the freezing point.

"Opposite to this, which we have very faintly described, was another. The short day had already faded into dusk, and as the light was thrown through a little aperture in the door, it fell upon two wretched women, both of whom were absolutely without a single garment to cover them. One of the poor creatures sat crouching in the corner with a small blanket drawn across her shoulders, while the other was crawling on all fours on the floor, without even this poor apology of any remnant of human decency. There was not a particle of furniture in the cell; and there, on this wintry March night, in an atmosphere which the witnesses declare to have been utterly horrible, were these two human beings, brought down far below the level of our domestic brutes.

"In an adjoining cell the visitors found a man lying on an old mattress, the only sign of furniture which they saw in either of the rooms inspected. They were informed that the inmate was a woman; but upon one of the gentlemen calling to him, he sat up, and it was seen that it was a man. The attendant, with some confusion, explained that he must have been brought in while he was away."

We found the female insane department in a shocking condition; so bad that it would be impossible to give a description of the place on paper. In some cells there were two or more women confined: some without any clothing, lying on the floor without mattress, carpet or anything else, except an old government blanket. The place had a horrible putrid odor.

We examined one woman who was quite young. I was afraid to go near her, as she seemed covered with vermin. We were all much shocked by the visit, and I think I shall remember it as long as I live.

WORSE, EVEN, THAN THE BRUTES THAT PERISH.

And the general agent reports the following amongst many like instances of abuses and neglect in similar establishments:

"Insane, totally neglected, morally, physically and medically, less attention is given to them than would be given to the lowest animals; four are incapable of self care, confined in filthy cells; one, a female, has great neighborhood notoriety, from said incidents connected with her history; known as an intelligent, esteemed and attractive young lady, the daughter of a well-known inhabitant of the neighborhood, she fell a victim to the arts of the betrayer. Insanity is alleged to be caused by her disappointment. This occured twenty-one years ago The sad case is rendered still more painful by her present forlorn condition. A bed of straw upon a damp, dirty floor, into which the external light can find no entrance, is the only furniture. A seat, a chair or a bench, has apparently never been furnished, the consequence of which is that the muscles of the lower extremities, from the cramped position in which she was always found, have become permanently contracted, so that the only movement of which she is capable is one similar to that of a frog."

"An unusually large number of insane; many of chronic form; but quite a number of strongly marked cases, who were found to have had been chained to the floor until released by my direction. A young girl of seventeen years of age confined in a gloomy cell; since removed by request to the State Hospital, where she is gradually being restored."

"Twenty-two insane; twelve are kept in close confinement, some in chains; one always chained to the ceiling to prevent him from tearing his clothes; some entirely nude; at least six with straw litters; not one of the twelve was ever removed into the open air. All confined in apartments opposite each other, a narrow corridor extending between them. The effect of this close proximity was to make the day and night hideous with the distressing shrieks and yells of the wretched and maltreated madmen."

"Eight insane, one of whom handcuffed, one hobbled and one female confined to her room."

"One hundred and thirty-five inmates, four blind, one palsied, seven idiots, seven cells in the basement, with insane in each in a revolting condition."

"Twenty insane; of these about eight were confined, not to their uncomfortable cells only, but restrained by iron fetters, long after the necessity had passed away. These were removed at my instigation, and the doors of their cells were opened to give them the benefit of the open air and exercise, with decided improvement in their condition."

A FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.

Now all these cases, and others without number, have and have had their histories (histories as touching to human sensibilities as any which the more "respectable" poor can furnish), which should excite interest and sympathy, and should also command the efforts and influence of good men to create the needed revolution in the system now pursued at the State hospitals, to stop it at once and forever.

It is a fraud on the public to allow these wards of the State—and who alone of this class are strictly such—to go down to certain misery and death, while providing from the public resources for citizens who can be helped by their own means or the means of friends.

The poor neglected and abused orphans, and seamstresses, and widows' sons and daughters, whom we meet under pauper care at the poor houses, would not be treated even there as they are treated, if they had friends who would look after them and protect them. It is because they have no friends to help them, that their condition is so forlorn.

When the State comes to take care of them, as she, first of all, should do, the other class, those who can pay from 3½ to 5 or 7 dollars a week, will be provided for as they are elsewhere, and as others who are slightly above them in the scale of affluence. There are homes and hospitals for all of this latter class, for widows and orphans, for old men and children, whose support is, in part, paid for by themselves and friends, and the deficiency made up by private benevolence, often supplemented by and from the public coffers.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT "PAYING" PATIENTS.

This should and would be the resource of the "paying patients" now in the State hospitals, if, by the personal system introduced there, the State had not been drawn away from her clear duty to enlist in a scheme of charity which is never recognized as the proper function or duty of the State, certainly not as her first duty. It would be just as reasonable to devote the alms houses proper to the maintenance of paying inmates, and exclude the indigent—leaving them to perish. Just recur for a moment to the cases of wretchedness described above, and imagine one of those poor creatures (if it were possible) to present himself at Harrisburg, and inquire admission to the State Lunatic Hospital, and to receive for an answer, "How much can your friends pay? Can you pay three, four or five dollars per week for your treatment here? If not, if you have neither friends nor money, we have no room for you; we are already crowded, chiefly by those who can pay; this hospital was no established especially for such as you; those who can pay must have precedence over those who cannot; you must return to your poor house or prison and die there."

What cooler mocking of humanity can be conceived than this? Can such an answer be a true interpretation of the mind and purpose of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in founding her hospitals for the insane? Is she wretchedly poor, the absolutely naked and destitute lunatic, whose only claim is his misery, his helplessness, his friendlessness, to be met with the gentlemanly and supercilious questions—"What is your social position? Where are your friends? Where is your money?" It is too outrageous to think of; there are no words whereby the enormity can be properly characterized.

Was ever an utterly friendless, helpless, destitute, naked and starving pauper turned away from the doors of an almshouse in any Christian or civilized land, to wait outside till all (or any) of the more respectable poor, could pay something for their food and clothing, should have their wants supplied? Was he ever told by the superintendent or managers of such an institution "we have no room for such as you just now, you are too poor and friendless to find a lodging here; the sympathies of the public are, in the first place, for the more respectable class of indigent persons; you must give place to your betters, stay out in the cold and die as quietly as you can." Has the State ever adopted, or is she ready to adopt such principles as those in the administration of her bounty? We leave these questions for candid and thoughtful men to answer—protesting again that, for ourselves, we are not wanting in sympathy for the struggling sufferers of moderate or scanty means; we have no quarrel against them, or against any, who, in their Christian benevolence, may be making personal efforts or sacrifices to afford them assistance or relief. We simply insist that the State should, first of all, make provision for the proper care of the absolutely destitute and friendless.

TWO HARD FACTS.

In our judgment, the State cannot, at least now, afford to erect and maintain hospitals sufficient for the accommodation of both these classes, viz.: for the poor who can pay nothing, and for paying patients of scanty means, and, if she could, she should begin with the former. But under the present system of receiving into her hospitals even a larger number of the latter class than of the former, the State, with all the benevolent efforts, and magnificent outlay in establishing hospitals for the insane, is making no progress whatever towards relieving all of the former class. There are now twice as many of the insane poor languishing in the dens and dungeons of the poor houses and prisons of this Commonwealth as there were when Miss Dix first made her appeal for their relief, and the hospital at Harrisburg was built in response to her touching memorial.

No legerdemain in the cautious wording or adroit management of plausible propositions can annihilate that fact; or that other parallel fact, that, in the meantime, nearly two-thirds of the inmates of Harrisburg Hospital have been "paying patients." It matters not what excellent resolutions, purposes, decisions, or kind intentions are arrayed in defense against us. We make no personal charges of corrupt intentions, but rather of mistaken proceedings. We attack a system, not men, nor motives.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

If it be alleged that the presence of "paying patients" in the hospitals is not the cause of the exclusion or neglect of the poor, that there are now as many of the insane poor in the State hospitals, as there would be if there were no "paying patients" in them, then it is evident, if that be true, that (the present system in other respects being retained) we need erect no more hospitals for the insane poor; we have already hospital accommodations for more than twice as many of them as require it. Is that so?

Should it be said that when application is made for the admission of the pauper insane at the State hospitals, no recent cases, but only those of long standing or of improbable cure are rejected, the answer is that among the "paying patients" cases of long standing, and quite likely to be cured, are actually retained, and even admitted. If, by the contract made with friends, such cases might be removed from the hospital at the discretion of the superintendent, and such is the case, do not see that it improves the case in any point of view. We have no doubt that these "paying patients" may be much more decent, quiet, gentlemanly and agreeable inmates of the establishment, giving the superintendent much less distasteful and repulsive work and trouble than those who might be brought to him from the foul dens of poor houses or cells of prisons. All this we can understand; but this is no good ground in law or reason, or in view of humanity, for preferring the former to the latter.

Should it be alleged that neither the county authorities nor the criminal judges are ever deterred or hindered from sending insane persons to the hospitals, by being told that it is already full or crowded; or should it be said that, though these officials are invited and encouraged by the hospital authorities to send the insane thither, they yet obstinately refuse or neglect so to do, then all we have to say is, the laws ought at once to be so amended as to *compel* those officials to send the lunatics who are at their disposal to the hospital at all events. And if then the poor do not come in in such numbers as to displace the "paying patients," very well, we have no objection to make; but if they do, then we say the "paying patients" should give way to this other class.

A REVOLUTION DEMANDED.

We object to the present system. We demand a revolution. The scheme we propose to substitute is easily understood. It is simply this: First, that in all cases the poor and friendless, those who cannot pay, should, in these State institutions, have precedence of the rich, or those who can pay; and second, that among the poor recent cases should have precedence of those of long standing, and so on, until, as soon as possible, all that need are provided for. For ourselves, we believe that such is the real intent of the laws as they now stand; but if that is not the case, and if the policy hitherto pursued by the State hospitals, and particularly by that at Har

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, March 6, 1874.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, 1874.

Our local money market continues to present a condition of apathy which is totally at variance with all former experience, at this season of the year. We are forced to the conclusion, upon a careful survey of the situation, that this dullness is abnormal and that the plenitude of money which exists is not an evidence of recovery from the effects of the late disastrous financial events, but on the other hand an indication that business in almost every quarter has felt the result of the blight, and in consequence few new enterprises being undertaken, wants in the monetary line are correspondingly few, thus creating a plethora of funds in the banks and other receptacles whence the business community were wont to draw as their necessities required.

A reasonable supposition would be that owing to the surplus in the banks, commercial paper would be in eager and active demand, but such does not appear to be the case. So great a lack of confidence has been created that lenders are cautious, even to the extreme, and in many instances prefer to hold to their money, regardless of the *desideratum* of interest.

Bank directors seem to regard with an eye of suspicion, almost every one who now makes a request for loans and pursues a rigid inquiry into the direction of the investments of the borrower. Indeed the case stands in almost this shape, that whoever needs money is looked upon as of doubtful credit, and such as are of undisputed worth have so contracted their sails as not to be borrowers.

For short loans, or loans on call with approved collaterals, the users can dictate almost their own terms, as to the rate of interest, but the security must in every case be beyond cavil.

This indisposition to loosen the purse strings causes really good parties to offer higher rates than the state of the market would justify, in order that they may be accommodated as they desire. Then, too, the managers of the banks, being anxious to realize good dividends for their stockholders, hold rates up to the highest possible pitch.

To instance this, the writer need only quote the remark made a day or two since by the cashier of one of our largest national banks, "That up to this time they had been able to obtain nine per cent., at least, for every dollar they had loaned."

Why, when such a state of affairs as this exists, legislators at Harrisburg should be worried on every hand concerning the fixing or the alteration of the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania, is a question for political economists and one which we fail to determine. Our province is merely to record facts, and as for conclusions they must be left to the mind of the reader.

Insurance companies, through their officers, complain of a scarcity of good mortgages, especially of such as will vary from five to ten thousand dollars in amount, these being the most desirable sizes for investment in their opinion. As a rule ten per cent. is the rate asked and mortgagers must rest content with paying this price or else go unaccommodated. Some of the savings banks are also on the quest for mortgages, but the transactions, so far as we can learn, are very inconsiderable. Stocks are quiet, with some little inquiry but few transfers to note, apart from some which are using for the purpose of collaterals for loans.

In the East everything in the financial line awaits the action of Congress with reference to the currency question. The New York papers are full of warnings against the present uncertain policy without any very practical suggestions as to the plans to be pursued in the future. At all events the permitting of Mr. Richardson to augment or decrease the volume of the circulation at his own sweet will, meets with violent opposition from all parts of the country, and the clamor will doubtless soon become so loud that Congress will be compelled to fix the currency issue at a stated point, in order that we may be enabled to have a basis upon which to predicate values.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 5, 1874.	10:30 AM	11:30 AM	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111¾	112	112	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	...	119¾	...	119¾	...
5-20's, 1865	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1865, coupons	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1865, new, coupons	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1867	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1867, coupons	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
10-40's	112¾	...	112¾	...	112¾	...
10-40's, coupons	112¾	...	112¾	...	112¾	...
Currency 6s	114½	...	114½	...	114½	...
New 6 per cents	104	...	...	...	...	...
C., C., C. & I. C.	30	...	...	...	...	29¾
Canton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Tele'h	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do Preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45¼	45¼	45¼
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	...	65	...	64	...	...
American Express	...	65	...	64	...	...
United States Express	...	104	...	104	...	...
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Illinois Centra	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	...	...	...	...	87
Chicago & Northwestern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do Preferred	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	105	...	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	40¼	40¼	...	...	40¼	40¼
Do Preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Panama	...	113¾	...	114	...	...
Reading	...	93¾	...	93¾	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30¼	30¼	...	30¼
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute	...	11	...	...	...	...
Do Preferred	...	25	...	...	...	...
Harlem	...	...	...	...	129¾	129¾
Toledo and State Line	...	...	...	90	...	90½
Do new	...	...	...	...	...	90½
South Carolinas, assmt	...	...	...	16½	...	16½
Do 3rds	...	...	...	94½	...	94½
Missouri 6's	...	...	...	85	...	...

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R.R.	51¾
Penna. Scrip	99
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124¾
Oil Creek	11
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	bid 44
Empire Transportation	bid 51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	69

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 6, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was decidedly dull, and prices have further declined, with more sellers than buyers. In fact, the market, to use a common expression, is in a very demoralized condition, prices going down steadily. Below will be found all the information that could be ascertained:

CRUDE.

The market is so unsettled and prices so unsatisfactory, that correct figures are very difficult to obtain. The following sales were reported at the wells and at

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls United at wells.....$1 43 @$1 50
5,000 bbls free on cars.....74@74½

Later dispatches say sales were made f. o. b. at $1 60 per bbl at Parker's.

REFINED

dull, with a further decline in prices. Sales by the car load 12¾c, and in a jobbing way 13¾c.

Philadelphia—Market very dull; spot 14¾@14¾c; sales B. O. first half March, 5,000 bbls, 14¾c; April 15c@15¼c. May 15¾@16c.

New York—March 4 dull, with a declining tendency; sales 4,000 bbls at 15¾@15¾c; sales last half May 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

dull; sales city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 5—The "Courier" says: The market was quiet and very little offering at prices quoted. On upper creek the prices ranged from $2 02½ @3, closing at $2 02 bid, $2 02½@2 05 asked. Sales of Union pipe at 71@74c. Tk. sales:

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	...	$2 02½	...	...	...
500 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 03	...	...	...
500 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 05	...	...	...
500 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 02½	...	...	...
200 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 03	...	...	...
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 02½	...	...	...
500 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 02½	...	...	...
500 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 02½	...	...	...
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	...	2 05	...	...	...
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	...	1 47½	...	...	...
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	...	1 49	...	...	...
200 bbls Parkers, United, in cars	...	1 59	...	...	...
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, in cars	...	1 71½	...	...	...
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, in cars	...	1 73	...	...	...

NEW YORK, March 5—Closing 4.—The market was dull. Crude weak at 6¼@6½c asked; crude in shipping order 11c; sales rumored of 4,000 bbls. Refined at 15¾@15¾c, prompt delivery. Cases 23½@24c. Naphtha 8½c. Sales 5,500 bbls refined, seller April to May at 15¾c. Philadelphia market easy; sales 5,000 bbls. Refined 15¾c. March 15¾c; sales 5,000 bbls March 1st to 10th at 15¾c.

OIL CITY, March 5.—Market weak at $1 80@1 82½. PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 5.—Market dull and nothing doing; at $1 80@1 90.

TIDIOUTE, March 5.—Market weak and quiet at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, March 5.—Market quiet and dull; sellers holding at $1 80. No buyers.

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—Market very quiet; sales small lots for immediate shipment at $1 90.

PARKER'S, March 5.—Market quiet and nominal; all lines quoted at $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Market dull; S. W. 14¾@14½c; crude 6¾c in bulk; cases 20c; sales 5,000 bbls B. O. first half March at 14½c; futures, April first half, 15c; last half, 15½c; first half May, 15½c; last half 16c asked.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKeever	Iron City O W	160
McKeever	Hutchinson O W	80
Stevenson	Central O W	1,197
McKeever	Cosmos O W	117
Fisher Bros	American O W	915

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

Iron City O W	160	Cosmos O W	117
Hutchinson O W	80	American O W	915
Central O W	1,197	By River	18,105
Total			20,755

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros	102
Freedy Wilson	Snyder & Co	50
Total		152

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 5.—There is but little animation displayed. The few manufacturers that are in the market are purchasing only small lots. Prices appear firm for all descriptions, with the exception of fall California, which at the moment is dull and declining. Carpet goods have not been as active as the middle of last week, but still there is a fair trade doing, with prices very firmly maintained. Fleeces and pulled lambs meet with a fair inquiry, but the stock is very light, there being but few choice selections left. The sales comprise 37 bales Class at 87½@89c; 5,000 Lexington, 46@47c; 10 bales combing do, 42c; 2,500 Texas, Class, 39,000 Ohio fleece, Class3c; mixed do, 40c; low assorted do, 51@53c; 5,000 Saginaw, Michigan, Class, 2,500 Class 2, pulled, 47c; 30 bags assorted do, 48c; 8,000 Class, low do, 39c; 12,000 Class, California, fleece, 36c; 100 Class, scoured do, 86c; 22,000 Class spring do, 87½c.—Commercial List.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 26	414	1,700	2,200	305	51
Friday, Feb. 27	1,696	1,500	1,600	105	17
Saturday, Feb. 28	1,460	1,015	410	60	51
Sunday, March 1	900	3,000	3,213	75	51
Monday, March 2	612	600	800	...	...
Tuesday, March 3	1,674	5,815	5,800	...	...
Wednesday, Mh. 4	825	1,800	2,600	130	...
Total	6,711	15,830	17,663	675	204
Last week	8,400	17,850	7,680	850	157

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 26	1,800	1,300	1,600	60	85
Friday, Feb. 27	414	2,105	3,410	210	51
Saturday, Feb. 28	1,200	2,000	200	165	34
Monday, Mar. 2	1,134	3,500	2,000	165	85
Tuesday, March 3	1,314	5,300	5,000	75	...
Wednesday, Mh. 4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,050	19,905	13,072	675	255
Last week	7,287	19,645	9,850	690	139

"Will soon nothing reported.

FREIGHTS.

Following are the rates of freight at present in force, from this point East:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$44 00 ₩ car.	$44 00 ₩ car.	$56 00 ₩ car.
Philadelphia	38 00 ₩ car.	38 50 ₩ car.	21 50 ₩ car.
Baltimore	35 00 ₩ car.	38 00 ₩ car.	21 50 ₩ car.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that there was quite a difference between buyers and sellers regarding the worth of cattle, and that some holders were refusing to sell at the prices purchasers were willing to give, and were shipping further East on their own account. Several loads went forward in this way, and trade ruled slow until Thursday, about the time of closing our report. After that time it became more active, buyers and sellers getting nearer together, and a large number of cattle changed hands. On Thursday five hundred and ninety-six head were weighed all of which were shipped east. On Friday there were not many way cattle in the yards unsold, but some forty-six head were weighed and shipped for the week virtually closed, no cattle being weighed on Saturday. This week the the arrivals have been fair of way cattle intended for sale at this point and a shade heavy of through stock, though in the aggregate the receipts are some 1,700 head lighter than last week. The quality of the offerings is principally the medium and lower grades, though there are some lots of fine Southern Ohio and good Illinois steers on sale. Some of these are held at $6 75 per hundred pounds, as up to the time we left the yards they were still unsold. The attendance of buyers this week is fair, rather better than last week. There is some inquiry for shipment to New York, something that is rather the exception than otherwise. The market on Monday was confined to retailing, only 29 head being weighed. On Tuesday 163 head were weighed, a fair proportion of which were cattle, said cattle being bought by farmers from Washington and Greene counties. Not many cattle of the better grades changed hands, in fact not enough on which to base quotations. On Wednesday morning 115 head were weighed till ten o'clock and trade had every appearance of becoming active. There seems to be a disposition on both the part of sellers and buyers to trade, and we have no doubt but that all the cattle offered at fair prices will change hands. The demand for cattle of good quality, suitable for stockers is fair, but sellers contend there is no money in the trade, but as a want to purchase at prices so low that there is no margin for shippers. It is reported that farmers from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are at Chicago and are paying as much for good straight stockers, as our farmers want to pay for the same kind here. Unless prices get lower in the West or our farmers get their ideas up a shade, the trade in this class of cattle will be limited. Following are the prices the different grades of cattle are selling at:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 60 to $6 62; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 55; prime, 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 90 to $5 75; good 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; stockers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week has been considerably larger than that of last week, nearly double. The quality is about the same as has been coming for some time, consisting principally of the medium and lower grades, very few strictly prime being among the offerings. The demand this week has been very light, some days not a single buyer for the Philadelphia trade being on the market, several lots of hogs brought here from Chicago for this market had to be sent forward in first hands, and buyers are getting some hogs on commission, which of course, further decreases the demand. Thus day week we were quoting at $6 55 as the top of the market, and to-day we do not think anything, however good, would sell for over $6 25, thus showing a decline of 30c @ 100 lbs on prime Philadelphias. On other grades the decline has been about the same. To-day trade is very dull and declining, and it would not surprise us to see good hogs sell at 6c, though we do not think they will go any lower, as with a very heavy run the decline has been only 25c to 30c, and as this particular grade is not very plenty in the West at present they are liable to go up any time. Following are the ruling figures in a dull market today:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 10 to $6 25; prime Philadelphia, $6 00; prime Yorkers, $5 50; fair Yorkers, $5 25; common, $5.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week large, amounting to seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-five head, against seven thousand six hundred and eighty head, an increase of ten thousand and five head. Notwithstanding the large increase, trade has ruled much the same as last week. The demand seemed to keep pace with the supply, and while in some cases there were lots of sheep sold cheaper, most of the sales comparing favorably with those of last week. At the time we left the yards there was some stock unsold, but the feeling was good, and it looked as if all the stock would change hands.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb. fine wool, $5 35 to $7 00; prime 95 lb. fine wool, $6 65 to $6 75; prime 90 lb. fine wool, $6 40 to $6 50; good 85 lb, $6 to $6 25.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	15,120	$6 40	33	39,980	$5 62
15	20 850	6 00	18	21,670	5 50
25	34 320	5 75	2	2,420	4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD

12	14,260	$5 65	6	6,100	$4 75
3	3,640	5 12	11	12,070	5 50
15	17,160	5 00	1	1,120	3 50
34	44,390	5 8	16	17,170	4 80
1	5,460	5 75	1	5,570	5 00
3	2,490	4 75	17	18,490	5 20
1	1,190	4 50	2	1,790	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

60	58,620	$6 40	16	16,100	$5 50
2	2,160	5 35	14	12,310	6 25
2	1,920	4 50	1	20,030	6 00
5	5,600	5 40	1	890	4 00
17	20,240	6 62	2	1,810	4 50
1	970	4 00	1	920	4 50
3	3,240	4 75	17	18,900	5 60
3	19,200	6 00	51	60,350	5 45
1	1,440	5 85	2	3,230	6 00
16	22,760	5 25	1	990	5 50
29	40,880	6 10	16	20,820	6 00
2	2,300	5 75	5	6,080	5 75
3	3,250	5 75			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
42	18,100	$6 50	68	27,560	$4 40

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

42	4,670	$5 30	16	2,200	$5 50
73	12,350	5 80	88	2,050	6 40
49	4,140	4 25	68	7,700	4 25
49	8,260	5 6	35	6,690	6 00
73	3,290	6 10	51	11,110	6 10
73	7,080	5 75	29	5,160	5 75
18	4,490	6 40	40	5,970	5 60
10	6,690	6 30	75	4,870	5 75
56	6,690	5 80	59	25,430	5 70
21	5,630	5 95	44	3,760	5 75
199	22,700	5 30	68	14,360	5 50
41	10,960	6 25	20	4,660	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

5	1,155	$5 00	72	17,970	$6 30
25	5,290	5 85	44	10,120	6 00
100	22,540	6 00	50	11,710	6 45
28	2,100	6 40	27	5,910	5 75
38	8,360	6 50	60	13,200	6 00
41	10,260	6 25	20	4,660	6 00

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
138	18,950	$5 45	78	7,020	$6 15
92	8,280	5 25	12	950	6 25
106	9,186	5 8	70	6,100	6 55
170	12,880	5 90	80	6,310	6 00
171	14,190	5 91	61	4,910	5 90
150	13,200	6 50	86	8,200	6 25
114	9,560	5 75	144	12,190	5 85
171	11,970	4 25	170	14,170	5 75
361	28,070	5 80	97	7,090	4 50
114	10,650	6 30	76	7,470	6 75
125	17,300	6 81	83	8,210	7 00
455	44,450	6 62	171	12,300	5 45
76	6,720	5 83	82	6,450	5 91
263	21,590	6 45	104	9,110	6 60

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Sal soda—50 cases in	$7 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	$ 00 ₩ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases delivered in Phila	$ 00 ₩ case.
Less quantity	$ 50 ₩ case
Caustic soda—2 kegs	6c@6½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7c@7½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—2 kegs	2½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	3½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—50 bbls	2½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	2½c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	1½c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Lump Alum	3½c@4c ₩

Terms, cash in 30 days.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$12 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	15 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Butter crackers	7 c	Sugar crackers	8½c
Cream crackers	9 c	Water crackers	7 c
Lemon crackers	11½c	XY Water crackers	7 c
Oyster crackers	7 c	Wine crackers	9½c
Soda crackers	7 c	Ginger snaps	12½c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.			Magne cal	80	1 00
Acetic	16	20	Carb	30	40
Citric	1 85	1 95	Manna S F	55	60
Oxalic	28	30	Morph sul	3 50	3 75
Nitric, 1	7½	8	Nutm, No 1		1 50
Tartaric	60	62	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gall	2 00	2 20	Bergamot	6	7 50
Aloes.			Castor	2	2 70
Cape		20	Cinnamn	2	4 00
Socot		75	Cloves	2	
Ammonia.			*Opium.*		
Am Carb	17	18	Cod liver gal	2 00	2 50
—Aqua	11	13	Lemon	3	3 75
Muriate	13	15	Linseed, gal	1 05	1 10
Ashes			Neats F gall	1 00	1 10
—Soda	4½	5½	Olive, gall	1 75	2 00
Bal. Copa	1 05	1 10	—quarts	for 2 25	2 50
Bay Rum, gal	1 25	2 50	—pints	doz 2 25	2 50
Bark.			Origan	2	2 50
Cassia	28	30	Peppert	5 50	6 00
Cinch Red	1 50	1 40	Rosemary	1 00	1 50
" Pale	20	25	Sassafras	75	85
" Com	10	12	Sperm	gall 2 25	2 75
Black Lead.			Tanners gall	68	73
American	1	6	Whale	gal	68
East Ind	6	8	Winter'n	70	75
German	7	8	Opium	7	6 50
Blue Mass	50	60	Pt Paris	3	3 50
Blue Vit	14	15	Pt Paris	bbl 4 00	4 50
Borax ref	18	20	*Quass.*		
Brims roll	4½	5	Bichrom	9	9
—Flor Sul	4½	5	Chlorate	46	48
Calomel A	1	86	Iodide	5 25	5 50
—English	2	10	Prussiate	45	50
Campref	38	40	Quin sulp	2	2 65
Canthar's	2	10	Rosin	3	4
Cham. Ger	50	60	*Rose.*		
—Roman	40	47	Saltpetre	9	10
Chlorof'm	1	28	Ginger W I	20	24
Cloves	30	35	—Jamaa	30	35
Cochineal	80	90	Ipecac	3	3 50
Con lye, case	7 75	8	Jalap pow	50	60
Copperas	2	3	Liquorice	20	25
Cream Tar	40	42	Rhub E I	1 25	1 50
Cubebs	28	30	Sarsaparilla		50
Cudbear	25	30	Senega	75	1 25
Emery En	10	12	Valer'n Eng	50	60
Et Nitrops	40	44	" Germ	25	30
—Sulph	65	70	Sal Ammo	11½	14
Ext Logw	10	11	—Epsom	3	4
—Log Cal	20	22	—Soda	2	3
—Italian	30	33	*Seed.*		
—Sicily		33	Canary	8	8
Fustic	3	4	Hemp	5	6
Galls Alep	20	22	Linseed	1 80	1 85
Gum.			Mustard	12	15
Arabic 1st	70	80	Sandal Al		3 50
" 2d	60	65	Shellac	45	50
Myrrh Pk	40	45	*Soda.*		
Shellac	80	88	Bi Carb	7	8
Trag Ayts	40	50	Soap Chat	10	12
" Flake	1 00	1 10	Sugar Ld	10	12
Hoffm's	1	1 10	Sugar Lf	10	12
Indigo Ma	1 00	1 25	Yarmth	25	28
Iodine Sy	1 10	1 25	*Vitriol.*		
Iodine res	2	2 25	Copal	gall 1 50	2 00
Jonip Ber	7	9	Japan	gall 80	1 10
Logwood	18½	20	Lamp	gall 1 00	1 80
Mace	1	1 75	Ven Red	lb 2	3
Madder	16	17	*Soda Ash.*		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

REMARKS—Notwithstanding the fact that there have been some changes in the prices of certain articles, a sombre sameness seems to rule the market. A number of causes are assigned for this state of things, which we have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss.

The grain market is extremely dull, there not being enough changing hands upon which to base quotations. The arrivals are extremely light, there not being a single carload at the grain elevator today. But we opine that the present depressed state of the market will soon disappear, and better days succeed.

Prime butter is still in such limited supply and prices are so high, that some enterprising dealers (we did not learn their names) are said to be shipping butter from New York and selling the same in the same in this market at a fair profit. What say the farmers and dairymen of Western Pennsylvania to this? Will some butter-producer rise and explain?

The grocery market continues to jog along quietly. There is a continued firmness in the Eastern coffee market, but prices here are not affected by it.

The flour market is not as rosy as could be wished. There is a fair local demand for choice brands, but shipping orders are light. Prices, though not quota, ably lower, tend that way.

The following are the receipts of the articles named during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	335	Apples, bbls	105
Corn, sks	236	Wheat, sks	510
Barley, sks	268	Rye, sks	45
Oats, sks	1,169	Butter, pkgs	61
Bacon, pcs	4 758	Bacon, tcs	10
Flour, cts, bush	3,940		

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11	c	Idaho
Eagle	11	c	Duquesne
Amoskg	11	c	Magnolia

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	10	@	c
Sprague's	10½	@	c
Americans	10	@	c
Conestogn	10	@	c
Sprague Finis	12½	@	c
Wamsatta	13½	@	c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	12½	@	c
Amoskeag	12½	@	c
Glasgow	17	@	c

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12	to	15c
Pacific	12	to	15c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	38	@	c
Portsmouth	29	@	c
Ronnoke	25	@	c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6	@	c
7-8 Copestgs	9½	@	c
4-4 Hamilton	10	@	c
4-4 Reynolds	10½	@	c
4-4 Hope	10½	@	c
4-4 Lonsdale	14	@	c

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A	10½	@	c
No 1	11	@	c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10	@	c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	35	@	c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	50	@	c

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31	@	c
Cotton Batting	16	@	c
Colored carpet chain	38	@	c
Cotton Twine	31	@	c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		95@1 00
Proof rectified		$1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

	Cents.
Coleridge, F. H., Arlington, Vt.	16
Ellis, Mrs. S. A., Clayton, Ill.	3
Johnson, Christopher, Heighstown, N. J.	16
Meridan Silver Plate Co., West Meridan, Conn.	3
Meredeth, G. W., Antrim, Ohio	3
Nicholson, W. A., Mt. Leabanon, Pa.	1
Pastor M. E. Church, Uniontown, Pa.	3
Stewart, John, Beaver, Pa.	1
Sheet Bottom, Harrisburg, Pa.	3

E. C. NEALEY, Postmaster.

Promotion of Mr. Rubie.

A circular just issued by William Stewart, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, announces the appointment of Mr. B. H. Rubie to the position of General Agent of the Freight Department at Pittsburgh. He will also have charge of the business at Penn station as heretofore. Mr. Rubie is one of the most efficient and competent officers of the road, and his numerous friends will be gratified to observe that his past services have been fittingly recognized in this enlargement of his duties and responsibilities.

Young Men's Republican Club.

A number of delegates from the different wards of Allegheny City assembled at City Hall, Allegheny, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting an organization to be known as the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny City.

Mr. James D. Walker was elected Chairman, and David Lewis Secretary.

The roll was called, and twelve out of twenty-six delegates found to be present.

A motion was made that other gentlemen be appointed to fill the places of absent delegates, but after some discussion, was lost, when the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place Wednesday evening, March 11th, at 7:30 o'clock.

An Offending Policeman.

Yesterday afternoon a sub-policeman named Henry Carrick, on duty in East Birmingham, attracted great attention by promenading the streets in an intoxicated condition. A crowd of children, many of whom had just been dismissed from school, followed him and caused considerable commotion. Some citizens procured a brother officer, and the offending policeman was taken to the lock-up, at the corner of Sarah and Twenty-second streets. Arriving there, the prisoner strongly objected to being locked up, and, like prisoners generally, protested that he had done nothing. If justice is done, there will be a vacancy on the "sub" list to-day. Carrick has been a "sub" or the past five months.

What Happened Three Cambria Boys.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The typical Small Boy, disgusted with the way the Solomonic rule was adhered to in the sanctuary of learning in a neighboring township school, one day last week multiplied himself by three, and forsaking the restraints of civilization, went housekeeping in an empty freight car, standing on the Cambria siding, below town. Whether they fell asleep or not is not known, but the first thing they knew they were in the outer depot at Pittsburgh, hungry. Fortunately an uncle of one of the boys came across them and took them in. The telegraph was called into requisition, and the youthful knight-errant were soon restored to their agonized parents, who proceeded to extract the Pittsburgh coal dust from the lower parts of their trousers in that paternal way extolled by the wisest of mankind.

That Intemperate Letter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The real friends of the current temperance movement who were present at the meeting Thursday afternoon, must have regretted the intemperate letter furnished by one who was "afraid to trust herself in speech." The unwarranted attack on the ministers of the city was both unwise and impolitic. Simply because certain pastors are not to be seen at the preliminary or public meetings, is no evidence that they are not in sympathy with the cause. To be hasty in denunciation, is one of the very dangerous intemperance, especially when it involves character. The facts in the case are not at all as intimated by the letter thrust into the audience at the public meeting. The clergy of Pittsburgh are thoroughly and actively on the side of prohibition. To prejudice and misinterpret them is a base wrong. If this is the spirit which is to control the movement it will do infinite hurt to temperance and Christianity. If any minister is doubted, let him first be visited and his position ascertained before thrusting suspicion upon his name. Let the praying ones pray for such an one secretly and earnestly, rather than advertise him and his profession as indifferent to souls. The way to treat which it is proposed, by prayer, to overcome. Does the new method imply denunciation for pastors and editors, and prayers and songs and tears for runsellers?

In the same letter several reflections were indulged in with reference to some of the noblest philanthropies of this city. Men and women who have contributed of their means in the erection of refuges for the homeless and the helpless, were censured for apathy toward this new temperance crusade. How does the writer, who fears to trust herself to speak in public, come to know so much about the delinquencies of Christian people, and about the motives which prompt charity in definite channels? The criticism was unkind, unfair, and altogether out of harmony with the spirit which has made the late movement so successful in Ohio. It is to be hoped that no more ill-advised letters will be suffered to chill the wholesome enthusiasm already apparent, and that justice may be done in this business, even to such notorious hinderers of reform as editors, philanthropists and ministers.

And may God help forward the glorious cause by every possible agency, to the final overthrow of the whisky traffic and the redemption of the human race from a bondage so degrading as that of inebriety.

TEMPERANCE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The old story—"standing room only," and little of that to spare. Carncross & Dixey are playing a most successful engagement; one satisfactory to themselves in financial results, and to the public in excellence of the entertainment offered. Those who do not desire to act the part of wall props should secure seats in advance, at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or the Academy box-office.

Prindable's Fay Queen Theater.

The new bill of last night met the entire approbation of the large audience present. The company is excellent, and excellently managed by Mr. Harry Williams.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Arrival of Mr. Jamison—A Hearing to take Place this Afternoon.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the time fixed for the hearing in the Rosse et al. conspiracy case, Messrs. Dickson and Ardary were present, and soon after the other defendants (except Mr. Blair, who is in New York) came in. Mr. Swarizwelder of counsel for the prosecution stated that the hearing could not take place, since about assigning a reason when a carriage was haulted in front of the alderman's office, and it was announced that Mr. Jamison had arrived. On inquiry it was learned that Mr. Jamison was still quite ill and much fatigued of his journey. Alderman McMasters adjourned the hearing until this afternoon, but emphatically stated that there should be no further continuance. Mr. Jamison will no doubt be examined this afternoon.

THE LUCY FURNACE.

Extraordinary Production of Iron.

The Lucy Furnace, one of the best of our blast furnaces, both as respects construction and management, is meeting the most sanguine anticipations and the highest requirements of its builders and owners. The capacity of the furnace is about 598 tons per week, taking the average of the seasons, but on special occasions this average is largely exceeded. We are informed that the week (of seven days) ending February 28th, the production was 1,344,395 pounds, or 595 71-2268 tons—the largest production known for any one furnace for the same time. The highest day's production of the seven days was 94 6-8-2268 tons. The pounds are given, so that it may be seen that the 593 tons are not calculated on the basis of 2,000 pounds, but 2,268 pounds to the ton. Of the metal produced, 530 tons, were first class gray forge iron.

The Lucy furnace is owned by Messrs. Kloman & Carnegie Brothers, and is located on the banks of the Allegheny river, about four and a half miles above the city. Strangers visiting the "Iron City" should not fail to see this model blast furnace.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Proposed Changes of Grade on Forbes Street and Fifth Avenue.

A special meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Select Council chamber, to consider the proposed changes of grade on Forbes street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Aull occupied the chair.

The roatter of Forbes street was first taken up, and all parties who wished to speak on the subject were afforded an opportunity to be heard. Some half a dozen speeches were made pro and con, after which the committee discussed the question at some length. A decided majority of the members were of opinion that the change asked for would be productive of much greater damage than benefit. The elegant new school house at Soho, erected at a very heavy cost to the taxpayers, would be endangered by the proposed cut in the rear, and a great avenue would be seriously damaged for the temporary convenience of one or two side streets. The committee resolved to refer the petition back to Councils with a negative recommendation.

The proposed change on Fifth avenue was taken up, when Mr. Charles J. Clarke spoke in opposition to it. He stated that the matter had been sprung upon the committee, as the Commissioners for the improvement of said avenue knew nothing about it, and the parties interested would certainly oppose any change. The committee was unanimous against any alteration of the present grade.

The Engineer submitted a profile of Washington and Brownsville avenues, and an ordinance in accordance therewith was ordered to be prepared.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Communications Received—The Executive Committee Report a Plan of Organization—Address of John B. Gough —Speeches of the Ladies and Clergy.

Another meeting of the temperance toilers was held yesterday afternoon in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue. In consequence of the growing interest attached to these meetings, and the announcement that Mr. John B. Gough would be present and would give his views of the present temperance movement, many attended who have not been at the meetings held heretofore. The large auditorium and the gallery were both so filled that a large number of persons were satisfied with standing room only.

The President, Mrs. Rev. Samuel Collins, called the meeting to order promptly at half-two o'clock, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of the East End Methodist Episcopal Church.

The one hundred and thirtieth Psalm was sung by the audience, Prof. Bissell presiding at the organ, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

NAME AND DUTIES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Mrs. Hill, Secretary, then read the following report of the Executive Committee:

"This organization shall be called the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny county.

"It shall be the object of this Union to use all means in our power as Christian women to suppress the desolating curse of intemperance. This shall be done by a distribution of temperance literature among the masses; by public lectures; by continued and earnest meetings for prayer, both public and private. We do most earnestly beseech all Christian women to unite with us in this great and good cause. We will continue to work and pray until God will crown our efforts with success. Relying upon the promises of our heavenly Father, who has said, "Ask anything in my name, I will do it; for without me ye can do nothing." We do hereby pledge ourselves to God and each other, to work and pray for the rescue of His children and our fellow-beings from the curse of strong drink.

Respectfully submitted in the name of Christ and fallen humanity.

By order of of the Executive Committee.

MRS A. HILL, Secretary.

The report was received and the plan of organization adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS READ AND RECEIVED.

The following communications were read and received:

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5, 1874.

To the Ladies' Temperance Meeting, Second U. P. Church:

Greeting: From the Pittsburgh Ministerial Association of the Methodist Church, assembled in the Second Methodist church, Allegheny City, Pa.

As Christian ministers we unite in asking the blessing of God upon you in your efforts to oppose the great evil of intemperance, the national sin of our land, and tender the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of women to apply their moral influence in prayer, song, and personal entreaty for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we recognize this late temperance movement as women's work, and to them tender our help as co-workers, subject to the trustees' consent; for the holding of public services.

Respectfully submitted, by order of

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

J. W. ELLIS, Secretary.

A letter from Mrs. Mary H. Brunot was read by Mr. Donnelly, of *Frank Leslie's Paper*. The former part of the letter was an expression of gratification that the "prevailing spirit of the ladies meetings held heretofore, was, "We can all continue to trust in the Lord our God." It concludes as follows:

Whilst you were holding your meeting in Pitsburgh the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society assembled in monthly report of their Bible Readers. These good women visit the poor in their homes, speaking words of kindness to the sorrowing, and reading the Word of God, wherever presented. The burthen of these records tell of homes blighted by the intemperance of the father, and this month we hear of young boys, under 21 years of age, daily, disregarding the authority of the mother; and, again, of small children selling old bits of iron to purchase strong drink. Upon poor mothers have been passed fresh burdens, by the passage of laws forbidding the sale of liquor to minors—but what avail are such laws if not enforced?

We must look to a higher Power, even to our God, who holds the hearts of all men in His hands. Let us all daily, hourly, beseech Him that He will, at this time, pour out His Holy Spirit upon us, and upon this land. Then will they realize that these mortal bodies were created to be temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in, and not to be given to the service of Satan.

Mrs. Collins, President of the Women's Temperance League, Pittsburgh.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Missionary and Church Society of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, held on March 3, 1874, the enclosed resolutions were presented and adopted.

Miss Lizzie Davis and Miss Ann Simpson were appointed a committee to convey the same to the temperance meeting on Thursday afternoon.

MRS. J. H. CLANY, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, March 4, 1874.

WHEREAS, Intemperance has become, and evidently is, more and more becoming the most enormous and terrible of all evils that afflict humanity; and,

WHEREAS, Woman is the chief sufferer from the dread monster, being pursued by a numerous, avaricious and heartless host, even to the most fearful emergencies; and,

WHEREAS, Our sisters, as with the God-given rod of faith, are preparing to move upon the strongholds of this gigantic evil with implicit trust in Jehovah's help.

Therefore, we tender the Women's Temperance Society our earnest and prayerful sympathy, believing that their work is divine, and will prove that they may possess the spirit of prayer, which is irresistible, a "faith which laughs at impossibility and cries, it shall be done." We pray that the temperance reformation may quickly triumph, and that all who are now suffering its fearful consequences may speedily be liberated.

MR. GOUGH STRONGLY INDORSES THE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Hanna, at the request of the President, introduced John B. Gough, who said:

A committee of ladies waited upon me the other day and asked me if I would attend the meeting in this church this afternoon. I have been exceedingly desirous of seeing something of the working of this new movement. I was compelled to get up at five o'clock this morning in order to be present.

As I stood in the back part of this church, I said to a friend, I should awfully hate to be engaged in a business against which a protest like this could be made, an audience like this—without a word uttered or a motion made—a power that must reach the hearts of the most hardened. And I will only say—for I intend to speak only a few moments—that my whole heart and sympathies are with you in this work. I have just received a paper from Worcester, Massachusetts, where I reside, and my wife has marked the passages, and put under one, "Glory to God in the highest!" and under another, "This is the work of Almighty God, and let no man dare hinder it!"

This may be called an excitement—perhaps it is an excitement—but we want something exciting. We want something to stir the dead, stagnant pool of indifference in regard to this horror of intemperance, and the causes which promote and perpetuate it. I believe this movement is destined to go forward. What it will accomplish directly I know not; but wh t it will accomplish indirectly, we can all see in the future if we have faith. I was sorry to see an extract from a religious paper denouncing this movement on the part of women as "dragging the religious ordinance of prayer in the dirt." I am one of those who believe in the ordinance of prayer—not according to any catechism, not according to any church ordinance, or any argument made by me or anybody else. When Peter was on the water he did not stop to address the Savior calmly, but said, "Lord save me or I perish," and in the midst of our peril, if we cry to Him for help, I believe He will hear us. I must confess that I know but little about this movement. This is the first meeting of the kind that I have had an opportunity to attend. Some persons may say (and I speak personally because I want to clear myself so far as I may be able), "Why don't you go into this matter?" I will tell you what I will do. If the Associations that have engaged my services in the future will give me up, I will devote the next two months to this work with all my heart and soul! [Applause.] I believe in doing right, and those who have a claim upon my services, unless they will give it up, have a right to my services. This much I say in regard to myself and my interest in this cause.

Now, all I can say to the ladies is just a word of encouragement. If we are right, we shall succeed in the end. It will be a work of time—a work that will require patience and a great deal of courage. In this city, as you well know, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a licensed traffic, and there the liquor sellers have the vantage ground. They can, if they will—but I do not believe they will have the heart to do it—prevent the ladies from coming into their saloons or occupying the sidewalk in front of their establishments. I believe that the result of this great movement will be to stir up the minds and hearts of the people of all the churches, so that we shall have sermons on intemperance, and speeches on intemperance from one end of this city to the other, and the public sentiment shall be aroused and the people will stand up in their might, and demand that this traffic shall cease, and shall so press their Legislature that they shall make the traffic an unlawful traffic. [Applause.]

I do believe that the indirect influence of this great movement is to be more important for the temperance cause generally than the direct influence, although the direct influence, as we hear from all quarters, is extraordinary. There have been more grog shops closed within the past six weeks, more liquor sellers have come out of their business, and more men have signed the temperance pledge, than in any six years since 1840. Truly this is encouraging.

A word of encouragement to these ladies. If they cannot do all they want to do, let them do all they can, and trust in God. I say to these ladies, do not let adverse criticisms stay you from this work. Let not ridicule, nor opposition, nor sarcasm, nor abuse, move you from your course. The grog shops are a curse to this city. And you are engaged, in God's name, to remove the which causes more wholesale violation of the decalogue than any other crime. Therefore, I say to you, with all my heart, God speed your work, and when and where I can, consistently, on any occasion, I will say a word of encouragement to those who are doing the noble work you are engaged in to-day. I am going to Wheeling to-morrow, and afterwards to Columbus. The people of those places have telegraphed me, "We want more temperance." When I get there I will them give temperance. If I had strength I would be willing to work between the times of speaking. I have been engaged for a long time in the temperance cause, and will die in it.

On motion of Mrs. J. K. Smiley, a vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Gough, who in turn expressed his obligations to the ladies.

MEETINGS AT THE OUT STATIONS.

The Secretary announced that, for the purpose of arousing public sentiment and effecting a more thorough organization, auxiliary meetings will be held on Saturday afternoon of this week at three o'clock, as follows:

Rev. Mr. Humphrey's church, South Side.
Second Presbyterian church, Market street, Allegheny.
Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg.
Presbyterian church, Torrence Station.
Methodist Episcopal church, Temperanceville.
Butler street Methodist Episcopal church, Lawrenceville.

The Rev. Dr. Watkins and Rev. Mr. Butts were called upon for addresses, and as neither gentleman answered to their names, Mr. Gough expressed his astonishment at the clergymen remaining silent.

The Rev. Dr. Hanna responded, when called upon by the President, and stated that if he did not say much, it was not because his heart was not in the movement. His whole sympathies were with the ladies. He had received a letter from a friend at Jefferson, Indiana, to whom he had written for the special purpose of learning more fully of the ladies' work in that place. The friend stated that at first he did not take kindly to the movement, but now his whole sympathies were with it, and he was convinced that great permanent good had already been done in that place by the ladies, although there had not been one saloon closed.

The Rev. Mr. Bain, who was hemmed in by a number of ladies in the back part of the room, rose, and said that Mr. Gough had spoken about the ministers not coming forward. The ministers could not get forward, he said. [Laughter.] A passage way was made for the reverend gentleman and he came forward to the pulpit. He said he wanted to be known—wanted to be recorded on the right side of this war against whisky. He spoke of the charge of excitement, which had been made against the ladies, and argued that such excitement was proper, and wondered that it had not been felt by Christians long ago. He argued that the bible contained nothing that would justify either the use of liquor or the liquor traffic.

A prayer in behalf of drunkards, the liquor dealers, and for the prosperity and final success of the movement, was then offered by Mrs. Morgan.

"AFRAID TO TRUST HERSELF IN SPEECH."

A lengthy letter, written and handed in by a lady named Mrs. C. Hubley, was read by Mr. Donnelly. The letter stated that the writer was "afraid to trust herself in speech" publicly, inasmuch as some reporters, critics and a number of reporters were present. Towards the reporters, however, the writer had the most kindly feelings. She thought they should be admitted to the meetings, and that thanks were due them for the full and correct reports of the meetings, which they gave. The letter spoke of the "spirit antagonistic to the movement, manifested by numbers of the clergymen," and strongly condemned the course of those ministers. It expressed the authores' sorrow that so many of her own sex did not think for themselves, but were governed by the judgments of others said. She thought these ladies ought to came out bodly and labor for the cause.

Mrs. Hill said, when the letter had been read, that she knew the ladies would meet with opposition, but they were prepared to overcome all obstacles. During the two years she had been lecturing on temperance, she had made it a rule never to refer to her personal experience. She had never had the honor of her blighted life. But in the last two meetings held by the ladies, she had found herself involuntarily speaking of her own wrongs and sufferings. And she recognized the hand of God in impelling her to speak.

Mrs. Van Horn said: I have been engaged in the temperance work for forty years. I will always work for temperance. Who can help to-day? Why the young men; not the old men. On Sunday I saw over one hundred young men enter one saloon. But where did they learn it? Why, by drinking wine on our father's table. You men buy whisky in your demijohns and then cry out against the liquor dealers. Don't you buy it and they won't sell it.

The following song, composed for the occasion by Prof. S. Bissell, was then sweetly rendered by that gentleman:

CLOSE YOUR DOOR.

Mr. Landlord, close your door,
In this neighborhood I implore;
For see the poverty and sin,
Caused by men who enter in;
Yet all their souls God longs to win.

CHORUS.

Close your door, we implore,
Mr. Landlord, close your door;
Close your door, we implore,
Mr. Landlord, close your door.

Your hearts are human—just like ours—
You see the curse and all its powers;
Then why not close the open door
The poison, which brings it about,
And put away all fear and doubt?

CHORUS.

Just look at drunkards as they reel,
Do they not your heart appeal?
Look at their home, they've comforts none,
Their furniture, and all is gone;
They have no bed to rest upon.
Close your door, close your door!

CHORUS.

The drunkard's child with rags is clad,
Half-starved to death—this sight is sad;
His wife, in care and grief, doth go
To beg a crust of bread or so.
All this, as well as we, you know.

CHORUS.

Do stop at once the great supply,
And let not men as drunkards die.
Say to the man, who does demand
A cup of poison, "No, I can
This is no more a whisky stand;
I've closed my door, I've closed my door.

CHORUS.

The following was offered by the Rev. Mr. Dermitt:

Resolved, That the public press be requested to notify the ministers of these cities and county, to call meetings in the churches of the women into branches of this Union of Temperance, and also to preach either for or against the movement.

After some discussion against the resolution, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, Miss Haller, and Mrs. Hill, it was laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Scovel read a note from the Rev. Dr. Howard, which said that the latter was on the women's side, though prevented from being with them by illness. The reverend gentleman then expressed his views of the movement. He could not indorse any course that would be a violation of law, but where prayer and singing were the weapons, and where they were wielded lawfully he could be present. He thought the ladies should not confine themselves to one course alone, but should work in many ways. If they thought they could accomplish anything by reviling the ministers they would be disappointed.

Mrs. Hill then arose, and after taking some objection to the reverend gentleman's remarks, said that all the whisky men wanted, was to be let alone. But the women of Allegheny county did not mean to let them alone.

The Vice Presidents were requested to obtain the names of the ladies present who were willing to become members of the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Dill and the Rev. Dr. McClarren said that sympathies were with the ladies, and the former offered his church to them should they desire to hold a meeting in it, when the meeting adjourned to meet at the Smithfield M. E. Church, corner Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, on Monday next, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

REVISING VALUATIONS.

Meeting of the Revisers—Reports from the First, Sixth and Twenty-eighth Wards.

The Board of Revisors met again yesterday morning, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., in the chair.

FIRST WARD REPORT.

The special committee from the First ward reported changes in valuations and the following list of hereto fore exempted property:

Duquesne depot, lot and track, $136,294 50.
First ward public school and lot, $49,000.
Presbyterian church and lot, $19,000.
Catholic church and lot, $74,000.
Diamond market and lot, $255,000.
Oakland car track, $640.
Eagle Fire Company, $33,250.
Total property heretofore exempted, $500,494 50.

SIXTH WARD.

Mr. Miller presented the report from the Sixth ward, the total amount of property heretofore exempted being $653,479. The schedule of assessment per foot front was also presented, and the report was adopted.

Following is a list of the heretofore exempted property:

Forbes street—District school houses and lots	$ 50,875
Sisters of Mercy Hospital and lots, &c.	51,500
Catholic Grave Yard	14,000
Kerr street grave yard	24,000
Third Methodist church and lot	20,000
Eight United Presbyterian church and lot	41,416
German Lutheran church and lot	26,416
Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company track and lot	182,938
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Railroad track	3,625
Pittsburgh and Oakland Railroad track	2,117
City of Pittsburgh engine, carriage, house, lot, &c.	17,850
Pittsburgh, Gas Company building, engine, lot, &c.	213,495
Total	$659,479

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

Mr. D. Wenke, chairman of the Twenty-eighth ward, submitted a report which was adopted. Following is a list of the property in the ward, heretofore exempted.

Engine House and lot, $9,750; Bingham street Methodist Church and lot, $16,000.

St. John's Episcopal Church and lot, $44,500.

German Methodist Church and lot, $6,800.

One-half of market house, $50,000.

Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Passenger railroad track, $1,140.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway track, $830.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad track, $2,470.

Fourteenth street public school and lot, $56,000.

Total value of property in the ward heretofore exempt, $187,490.

Messrs. Stock, Kremer and Smithson were appointed a committee on the Twenty-seventh ward.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

THE Lawrenceburg, Indiana, *Press* says that the best quality of Pittsburgh coal is now selling in that city at twelve and a half cents per bushel, delivered. This is the lowest price that it has been sold at there for nearly twelve years.

THE NEW WATER WORKS

The Pipe Contract Questioned.

Report of Condition of Water Commission Accounts.

The Balance Sheet to be Examined--Office of Consulting Engineer Abolished.

The Water Committee met last evening to transact business connected with the construction of the new Water Works.

THE SECRETARY'S TERM.

Mr. McCarthy called attention to the fact that the term of the secretary had not been fixed, and that efforts are being made to displace him. He therefore moved that the term of office of Mr. Duff be fixed from March 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1875.

The chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. McCarthy appealed from the decision.

Mr. Harrison thought that as Councils would likely take the water extension business from the hands of this committee, any action at the present time was unnecessary. He understood that the secretary would remain as long as the business was in the hands of the committee.

The chair coincided with this view.

Mr. McCarthy—Well, if that is the understanding and Mr. Duff is not to be harrassed, I withdraw my appeal.

MORE BONDS WANTED.

Mr. Watson moved that a sub-committee be appointed to consult with the Finance Committee as to funds still needed to carry on the construction of the new works, and have an act of Assembly passed authorizing the further issue of bonds.

The Chair stated that the committee had one million of dollars ($1,000,000) in the treasury and bonds to the amount of $297,000 yet unsold, and beyond that the committee cannot go.

On motion, the matter was postponed for the time.

EXPENDITURES ORDERED.

The pay rolls for the month of February were then considered and passed, to amounts as follows:

Mechanical Engineers bills	$ 766 44
Usher Engineers bills	434 80
Chief Engineers pay roll	2,863 00
Carrying pipe	342 20
Coll's quarry	3,531 62
Foundations	1,912 72
Street hands	3,309 44

ESTIMATES.

Brilliant Hill reservoir	2,910 30
Island avenue reservoir	2,507 40
Herron avenue reservoir	5,495 67
A. Hartupee, first pair engines	3,000 00
A. Hartupee, second pair engines	24,881 56

BILLS QUESTIONED.

The bill of R. H. Patterson & Co., for livery hire, amounting to $151, thrown out at a previous meeting, was, on motion of Mr. McCarthy, reconsidered and ordered to be paid. During the discussion as to such expenditures, Mr. Meyran stated that the Water Committee allowed the superintendent, Mr. Ashburn, $600 for the keeping of his horse, and that the same is done in Allegheny and other cities.

Mr. McCarthy said that previous bills of the same kind having been paid by the Water Commission, he believed in justice to the firm that this should be passed, with the understanding that no more such shall be recognized.

A bill of John Ross, ex Secretary, for $229 16 for services in December last, after some discussion, was ordered to be paid by a vote of 10 to 9, as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Aull, Hunter, Harrison, Mitchell, Meyran, Mears, Morrison, Perchment, Rush and Watson. Nays, Messrs. Brown, Cunningham, Fox, McClurg, McCarthy, Reilly, Rayburn, Thomas and Chalmers.

THE WATER COMMISSION BOOKS.

The chairman read the following report from the book-keeper employed to examine and balance the books of the late Water Commission, accompanied by a balance sheet:

PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1874.

To the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been employed January 19, to examine the books of the Pittsburgh Water Commission, I beg to make the following report of the condition of the books. After a careful examination, I find that at the time I took charge of the late Secretary, John Ross, was indebted to the Commission in the sum of $2 586 41 to the following accounts, viz.: To cash account, $2,386 41: to bond account, $200. Upon receiving the late Secretary's receipt book, that on the 14th day of January, 1874, a receipt for a deposit made by Mr. Ross for $2,000, covering his cash and bond accounts. I find also by the bond account that the amount of money received for bonds sold during the year 1873 was $1,728,700, which has been duly credited from time to time by copying so much time, that we cannot give the time necessary to a full and detailed account of the workings of this office at the present time.

Receipts of office	$2,190 00

EXPENDITURES.

Equipments—pumps, gauges, &c.	$304 00
Furnishing office	54 00
Machinery	95 25
Advertising	112 85
Expenses in pursuance of duty	187 39
Assistant Inspector's salary	900 00
	1,653 39
Balance in favor of office	$536 61

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. C. RUSSELL, Inspector.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of March, 1874. SAM. MCMASTERS, Ald.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Calvin Adams, of Allegheny city, bankrupt, was presented and confirmed, and the assignee directed to make and execute the necessary deeds,

In the matter of Heckleman & Hammill, of Allegheny, bankrupt, the assignee's report of the sale of real estate was presented and confirmed, and an order for proper conveyance made.

The petition of Thomas Stewart, a creditor of Mr. R. Colvin, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

In the case in bankruptcy of McElroy & Dickson, of this city, creditors, against William Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, now pending in Grand Tower, St. Louis, Departed—Bee, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; River fallen two inches. Rain since noon and heavier since dark.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Laura Davis, Nashville; Glencoe, New Orleans. Departed—Quincy, Keokuk; Fearless, Pittsburgh; General Anderson, Cubert and Garrett, Wheeling. River rising and all the upper streams swelling. The Upper Mississippi is falling rapidly down to Davenport. Heavy rain all afternoon and continues to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—River rising again. Warm and rainy. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Bodmann, Maude and Shanon New Orleans; Exp rter and Parker, Cincinnati; Nashville, Cairo; Chester, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 5.—Up—Julia, Sherlock, Future City, Fannie Lewis. Down—Church. Arrived—Colorado. Warm, and cloudy. River rising.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Demand active and prices generally stiffer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾a14c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15c; middling to strict middling 15¾a16c; good middling 16¾a17c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Market heavy and demand limited; good ordinary 13¾c; middling 15¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 5.—Market firm, bare of stock, and higher; middling 15¾c; low middling 14¾c; good ordinary 13¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Market active; middling 15a15¼c; low middling 13¾c; good ordinary 14c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Flour—shipping brands scarce and in good demand; treble X $6 50a7 50; family $7 75a8 25; choice $8 50a9; fancy $9 25a10. Corn in good demand; white 75c; yellow mixed 71c; yellow 72c. Oats quiet at 60a62c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull; prime $20; choice $22. Pork quiet at 15 90a16. Bulk meats in better demand and firmer at 6a6¼a8¾c. Bacon in good demand and firmer at 6¾a6¾a8¾a9¼a9¾c. Hams 11¾a12¾c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾a10c; keg 9¾a10c. Sugar dull; low common 6¾c; fully fair 7¾a7¾c; choice 9¾c. Molasses firm; prime to choice 50a55c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 93c; Cincinnati $1. Coffee firm at 23a27c. Cornmeal in demand at $3 50.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Following is the trial list to be taken up today in the Court of Quarter Session, before Judge Collier:

Commonwealth vs.

Fred Gappel,	John W. Kelly,
Sarah Reed,	Michael Koffman,
George Herche,	Charles Brooks,
Anne Rohmund,	John Regan,
Emma Appenroth,	Patrick McCarthy,
Wm. Feckie,	James Morgan,
Michael Curley,	Harry Johnson,
Joseph Myers,	Griffith Taylor,
Oyler & Mack,	

THE MURRAY FAMILY.

Death of One of the Members—A Sad Affliction.

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that the entire family of Mr. James G. Murray, County Commissioner, residing at Bridgeville, had been afflicted with typhoid fever—except the oldest son—the family consisting of father, mother and six children. Since then the oldest son has been taken down; and the second son, William, aged about twenty-two years, died yesterday, hemorrhage of the bowels having supervened. Mr. Murray, who had been first attacked, had almost recovered, and was about to return to his duties in the Commissioners' office, when the prostration of his wife and children compelled remaining at home. His constant watching has kept him from gaining strength, and he is now barely able to attend on his wife and children. Mrs. Murray is not able to raise her head from the pillow. Two of the younger children are sufficiently convalescent to be able to walk about the house, but the other three are confined to bed. Not one of the family will be able to attend the funeral of the dead son and brother. Such heavy affliction but rarely falls to the lot of a single family; and they should have the deepest sympathy but the personal only the heartfelt sympathy but the personal care and attention of their immediate friends and neighbors.

REV. FATHER WALL, President of St. Michael's Theological Seminary, acknowledges the receipt of $7,907 84. This amount embraces the annual collection taken up in the various Catholic churches in the Pittsburgh diocese last year.

Rolling Mill for Sale.

We would ask the attention of iron manufacturers to the advertisement of mill property for sale in another column.

STEAM BOILERS.

Semi-Annual Report of the Inspector.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The Fees Insufficient to Compensate for the Duties Performed--Some Facts of Importance to the Public.

The law creating the office of Boiler Inspector for Allegheny county was one of considerable moment to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, where so many boilers are in constant use, and where thousands of lives are dependent upon their safe condition and proper management. In filling the office, the Governor made a good selection in the person of Mr. W. E. Russell, who, after six months' close attention to duty, makes this his first semi-annual report, as required by law.

We learn that there are about two thousand steam boilers in use in the county. By constant labor, with the aid of an experienced assistant, Mr. Ford, the Inspector, has been enabled to inspect about seven hundred and thirty boilers, or considerable less than one-half the number in the county. These are nearly all located in the manufacturing sections of the two cities, so that in point of time he is not near half through his work. The fees allowed by law are three dollars for each boiler, and when his own expenses and the expenses and salary of his assistant are deducted, he has but $536 61 for his six month's work! It was supposed by many that the office would have paid handsomely, but Mr. Russell's experience is that there is not a just compensation in it for a man who undertakes to discharge its duties with fidelity to the public and credit to himself. If, instead of getting into and underneath the boilers, and making a thorough examination of every part, the officer should content himself with a merely superficial inspection, the office would pay roundly. Had the latter plan been pursued, every boiler in the county could have been "looked at" during the past six months, and the officer would have been ready to enter upon his second year's inspection. But this would not only have been a non-compliance with the law, but a fraud upon the public, and a trifling with the lives of those engaged in our manufacturing interests. Under the Constitution, the fees of the office cannot be increased, and we are not advised as to what course the Inspector intends to pursue. It is to be hoped that he will not be compelled to resign.

Of the boilers inspected, ten were condemned as utterly unfit for use, and one hundred and fifteen were in bad condition. Fifteen explosions were prevented, and in this number should have been included rebuilt long since. The front will certainly have to be renewed soon. The house is kept neat and clean.

Hose company No. 1 is the only exclusively hose company in the department, occupying the old Niagara engine house on Penn avenue was next called upon. The carriage here used is a two horse one, very heavy and capable of carrying an extra amount of hose. The company is worthy of creditable mention.

Next visited, was what may be called the most prominent house, in point of location, that on the seventh avenue, formerly occupied by the old volunteer Neptune company. It contains both the engine company No. 3 and the Harry W. Oliver Hook and Ladder company "A." The apparatus is excellent and attract many visitors.

The old Eagle, company No. 1, ever to be remembered by Pittsburgh, located in the time honored volunteer house on Fourth avenue, and connected with which is the new department store house, received a call, and of course matters were found there to be in trim.

The equally well remembered Duquesne, company No. 2, was next called upon. This ever to be favorably remembered house we regret to say is one of the poorest in the department. In the advancement in